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for Week Ended:
29, 1984

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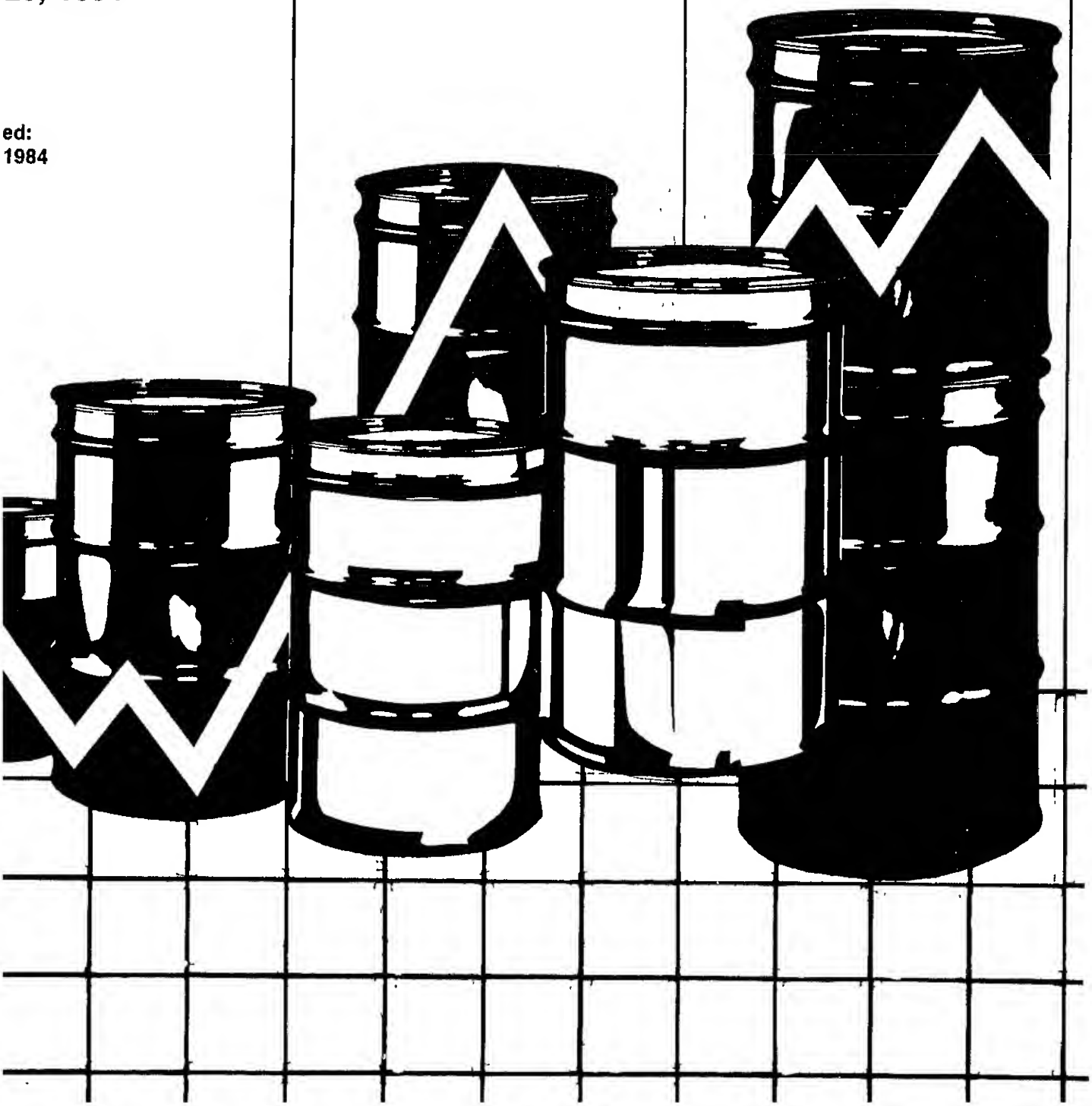

Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) provides ely information on the petroleum supply situation the context of historical information, selected ces, and forecasts. The WPSR is intended to vide up-to-date information to the industry, the ss, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, State and local governments. It is published h Thursday by the Energy Information inistration. The data contained in this report based on company submissions for the week ending .m. the preceding Friday.

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HIGHLIGHTS

Refinery Activity

Crude oil input to refineries averaged 12.4 million barrels per day for the four weeks ending June 29, 1984. Refinery capacity utilization averaged 77.8 percent during the period. During the four weeks ending June 29, 1984, motor gasoline production averaged 6.8 million barrels per day, and distillate fuel oil production averaged 2.9 million barrels a day.

Stocks

On June 29, 1984, stocks of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) stood at 357.5 million barrels, which is about 2 percent above the level one year ago. Stocks of total motor gasoline, at 249.9 million barrels, were about 12 percent above the level one year ago. Distillate fuel oil stocks stood at 113.3 million barrels, which is about the same as the level one year ago. Stocks of residual fuel oil stood at 44.5 million barrels, which is about 11 percent below the level one year ago.

Imports

Net imports of crude oil (including imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products together averaged 4.8 million barrels a day for the four weeks ending June 29, 1984, about 5 percent above the average a year ago. Gross imports of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) averaged 3.4 million barrels a day for the four-week period ending June 29, 1984.

Products Supplied

Total petroleum products supplied averaged 15.5 million barrels a day for the four-week period ending June 29, 1984, which is about 2 percent above the rate supplied a year ago. Motor gasoline was supplied at a rate of 7.0 million barrels a day, which is about the same as the rate supplied a year ago. Distillate fuel oil was supplied at a rate of 2.7 million barrels a day, about 6 percent above the rate supplied a year ago.

World Crude Oil Price

The estimated weighted average international price of crude oil as of July 2, 1984, remains at $28.65 a barrel.

Spot Market Product Price

For the week ending June 29, 1984, the average spot market price of 98 octane gasoline on the Rotterdam market decreased $1.05 to $30.13 a barrel; the gasoil price decreased 53 cents to $30.70 a barrel, and the price of residual fuel oil decreased 37 cents to $27.03 a barrel. On the New York market, the average spot price of 89 octane regular gasoline increased 95 cents to $32.05 a barrel; the price of No. 2 heating oil increased 17 cents to $32.30 a barrel, and the residual fuel oil price decreased 50 cents to $28.75 a barrel.

U.S. PETROLEUM BALANCE SHEET

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four Week Averages For Period Ending 06/29/84	06/29/83	Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 180 Days 1984	1983	Percent Change
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	E8,743	8,667	0.9	E8,714	8,704	0.1
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	3,566	3,433	3.9	3,209	2,752	16.6
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	3,421	3,387	1.0	3,213	2,711	18.5
(4) SPR Imports	349	190	--	190	218	--
(5) Exports	E204	144	41.7	E195	177	10.1
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-349	-188	--	-186	-214	--
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	131	66	--	-76	-3	--
(8) Products Supplied and Losses	E-64	-64	--	E-65	-69	--
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude	379	370	--	441	186	--
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	12,406	12,284	1.0	12,037	11,355	6.0
Other Supply						
(11) NGL Production	E1,602	1,512	6.0	E1,603	1,534	4.5
(12) Other Hydrocarbon Input and Alcohol Input	E46	71	-35.9	E47	54	-13.7
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	E63	64	-1.6	E63	68	-6.4
(14) Processing Gain	589	504	16.9	562	484	16.2
(15) Net Product Imports[3]	1,218	1,119	8.8	1,525	900	69.5
(16) Gross Product Imports[3]	1,762	1,749	0.7	2,024	1,569	29.0
(17) Product Exports	E544	630	-13.7	E499	669	-25.5
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[4]	-401	-265	--	-5	526	--
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	15,522	15,289	1.5	15,832	14,921	6.1
Products Supplied						
(20) Motor Gasoline	6,971	6,994	-0.3	6,616	6,492	1.9
(21) Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	221	208	6.0	217	212	2.4
(22) Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	912	866	5.4	923	809	14.0
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	2,685	2,524	6.4	3,002	2,684	11.8
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	1,277	1,323	-3.5	1,532	1,470	4.2
(25) Other Oils Supplied[5]	3,456	3,374	2.4	3,543	3,253	8.9
(26) Total Products Supplied	15,522	15,289	1.5	15,832	14,921	6.1

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	06/29/84	06/22/84	06/29/83	Percent Change from Previous Week	Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[6]	357.5	353.2	350.7	1.2	2.0
Total Motor Gasoline	249.9	252.0	222.6	-0.8	12.3
Finished Motor Gasoline	208.0	210.5	183.0	-1.2	13.7
Blending Components	41.9	41.4	39.6	1.1	5.9
Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	6.2	6.4	6.9	-2.2	-9.5
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	34.7	34.4	34.2	1.0	1.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	113.3	111.8	113.4	1.4	-0.1
Residual Fuel Oil	44.5	44.1	49.9	0.9	-10.9
Unfinished Oils	105.6	108.3	110.9	-2.6	-4.8
Other Oils[7]	E178.3	E177.3	183.9	0.6	-3.0
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)	1,090.1	1,087.5	1,072.6	0.2	1.6
Crude Oil In SPR	412.6	408.7	332.1	0.9	24.2
Total Stocks (Including SPR)	1,502.7	1,496.2	1,404.7	0.4	7.0

E=Estimate based on monthly data.
1 Includes lease condensate.
2 Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + SPR Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).
3 Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids for processing.
4 Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.
5 Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.
6 Includes crude oil in transit to refineries.
7 Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including ethane), aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils. For the current two weeks, stocks of these minor products are estimated from monthly data. (See Glossary: Stock Change (Refined Products)).
Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total. The percentages shown are calculated using unrounded numbers.
Source: o 1983 Annual Data: EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual."
o 1984 Monthly Data: EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
o 1984 Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

REFINERY ACTIVITY
(Million Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization

Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Crude Oil Input	11.6	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.8	12.5	12.4	11.9	12.1	11.7	11.7	11.5
Gross Inputs	12.0	11.6	11.7	11.8	12.2	12.9	12.9	12.2	12.6	12.2	12.1	11.9
Operable Capacity	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.0	17.2	17.2	17.1
Percentage Utilization[1]	67.0	65.1	65.5	66.2	68.8	74.9	74.9	71.0	73.9	70.6	70.6	69.7
1983												
Crude Oil Input	11.1	10.6	10.9	11.4	11.8	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.5	11.8	12.0	11.2
Gross Inputs	11.5	11.0	11.1	11.7	12.1	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.7	12.0	12.2	11.4
Operable Capacity	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3
Percentage Utilization[1]	68.0	65.1	66.0	69.6	71.6	74.9	74.9	73.8	78.1	73.4	74.8	69.9
1984												
Crude Oil Input	11.6	12.1	11.9	11.9								
Gross Inputs	11.8	12.3	12.1	12.1								
Operable Capacity	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.1								
Percentage Utilization[1]	72.9	76.1	75.0	74.8								
Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1984	5/4	5/11	5/18	5/25	6/1	6/8	6/15	6/22	6/29			
Crude Oil Input	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4			
Gross Inputs	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.5			
Operable Capacity	E16.1	E16.1	E16.1	E16.1	E16.1	E16.1	E16.1	E16.1	E16.1			
Percentage Utilization[1]	75.0	75.3	76.0	76.1	78.1	78.7	78.8	78.8	77.8			

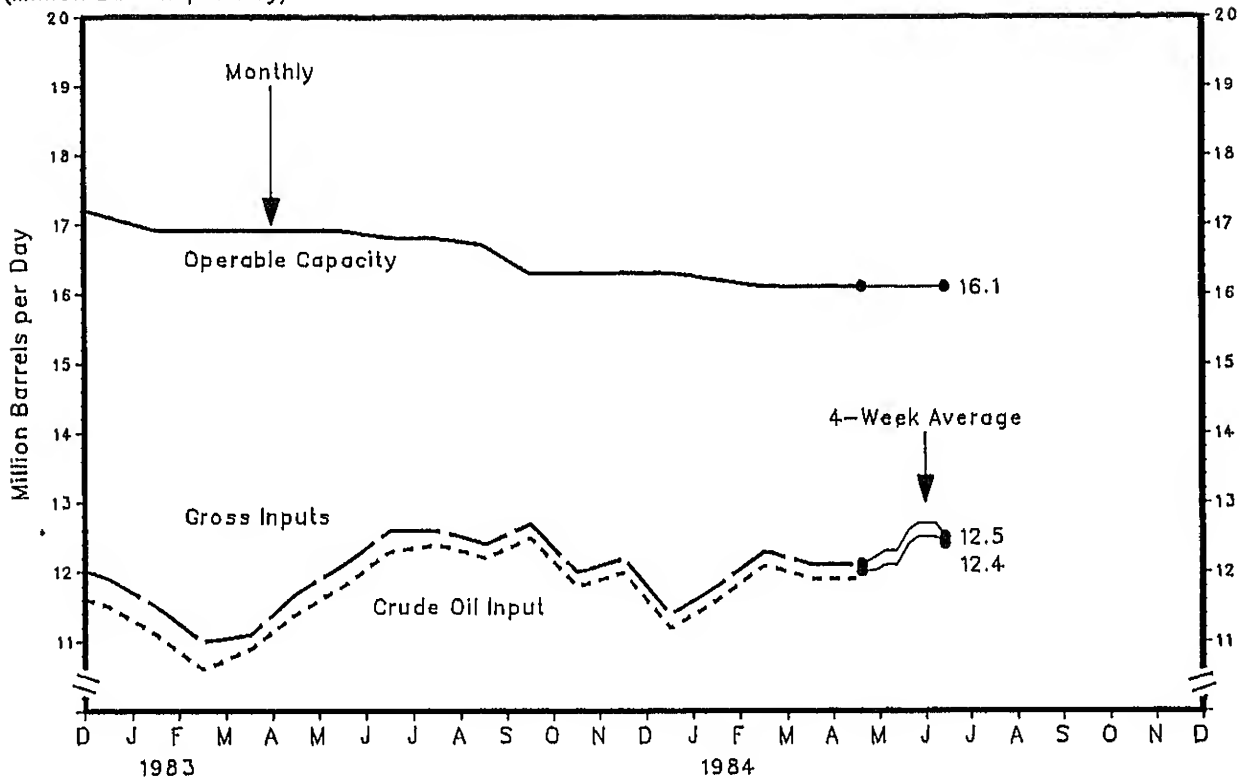
Production by Product

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Motor Gasoline	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.5
Jet Fuel	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1983												
Motor Gasoline	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.6	6.3
Jet Fuel	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
1984												
Motor Gasoline	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.5								
Jet Fuel	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1								
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.3								
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8								
Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1984	5/4	5/11	5/18	5/25	6/1	6/8	6/15	6/22	6/29			
Motor Gasoline	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8			
Jet Fuel	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1			
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9			
Residual Fuel Oil	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8			

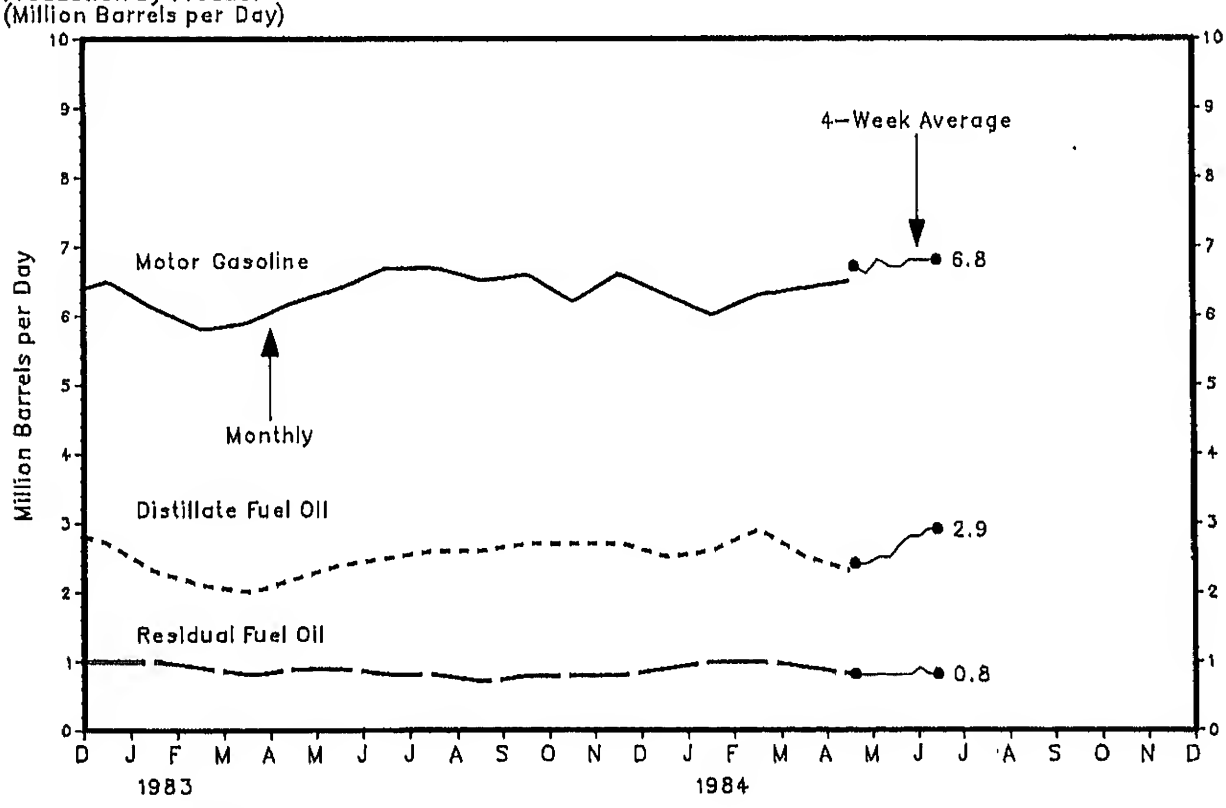
E=Estimate based on most recent monthly data.
1 Percentage utilization is calculated as four-week average gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.
Note: Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Refinery Activity

Inputs and Utilization
(Million Barrels per Day)



Production by Product
(Million Barrels per Day)



Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

'OCKS OF CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS[1], U.S. TOTALS
Million Barrels)

ar/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
82												
ude Oil[2]	371.0	371.8	360.7	354.8	348.5	344.1	345.7	352.9	340.7	351.0	357.6	349.7
tor Gasoline	260.8	256.6	246.5	221.3	213.9	218.5	225.9	226.9	233.6	234.4	230.0	235.4
inished Gasoline	213.2	208.4	198.1	178.6	173.1	177.1	182.7	185.2	191.1	192.4	189.3	194.4
lending Components	47.6	48.3	48.5	42.7	40.8	41.4	43.2	41.8	42.5	42.0	40.7	40.9
t Fuel	36.9	36.9	42.5	44.1	41.7	39.9	39.8	40.7	39.6	40.9	40.6	36.8
stillate Fuel Oil	164.4	147.4	126.3	108.0	113.6	123.7	148.1	158.7	161.2	170.1	185.6	178.6
sidual Fuel Oil	68.7	58.5	58.1	53.6	59.0	60.7	58.9	52.6	61.8	63.6	66.4	66.2
finished Oils	115.9	116.5	115.9	119.1	118.2	118.0	117.8	116.8	117.8	113.3	111.8	105.3
ner Oils[3]	203.0	199.1	193.3	189.2	190.8	191.1	190.1	186.4	181.3	174.6	173.3	164.1
tal (Excl. SPR)	1,220.6	1,186.9	1,143.4	1,090.0	1,085.7	1,096.0	1,126.3	1,134.9	1,136.1	1,147.8	1,165.2	1,136.1
ude Oil in SPR	235.3	241.2	248.5	255.5	261.0	264.1	267.2	273.6	277.9	284.6	290.0	293.8
tal (Incl. SPR)	1,455.9	1,428.2	1,391.9	1,345.6	1,346.7	1,360.2	1,393.5	1,408.5	1,414.0	1,432.4	1,455.2	1,429.9
83[4]												
ude Oil[2]	359.8	363.3	355.0	361.2	352.5	350.5	335.1	348.7	346.7	348.9	341.4	343.9
or Gasoline	249.7	250.2	223.0	220.7	223.1	222.6	230.5	226.3	229.1	227.4	235.8	222.4
nished Gasoline	207.2	206.5	182.7	182.8	185.3	182.8	189.8	184.8	189.3	187.1	196.0	185.5
ending Components	42.5	43.8	40.4	37.9	37.8	39.7	40.7	41.5	39.8	40.3	39.8	36.9
Fuel	40.7	39.4	41.6	40.3	41.1	41.1	40.8	40.0	41.4	43.2	45.6	38.6
stillate Fuel Oil	167.6	148.2	118.1	103.1	108.9	113.7	130.7	142.4	154.0	162.6	161.2	140.3
idual Fuel Oil	60.5	53.3	46.3	46.6	51.0	49.9	51.9	48.3	49.7	51.2	54.2	48.5
inished Oils	110.6	108.7	111.8	114.6	113.1	110.8	108.0	110.6	112.9	112.2	109.1	108.0
er Oils[3]	162.9	161.0	163.9	170.2	176.9	184.4	188.8	191.5	190.6	194.9	190.9	172.9
al (Excl. SPR)	1,151.9	1,124.1	1,059.7	1,056.6	1,066.7	1,073.0	1,085.8	1,107.7	1,124.3	1,140.3	1,138.3	1,074.5
de Oil in SPR	300.6	306.1	311.8	317.7	326.8	332.5	340.7	351.8	361.0	367.2	371.3	379.1
al (Incl. SPR)	1,452.5	1,430.3	1,371.6	1,374.4	1,393.5	1,405.5	1,426.4	1,459.5	1,485.3	1,507.5	1,509.6	1,453.6
4												
de Oil[2]	348.4	340.2	335.7	347.6								
or Gasoline	225.5	237.1	243.2	248.0								
nished Gasoline	185.5	196.6	202.8	207.4								
ending Components	39.9	40.5	40.5	40.6								
Fuel	35.6	39.0	40.6	40.7								
tillate Fuel Oil	119.5	132.2	109.6	97.8								
idual Fuel Oil	45.4	57.6	47.6	47.4								
inished Oils	110.8	109.6	115.7	120.3								
er Oils[3]	160.5	160.9	159.7	166.2								
l (Excl. SPR)	1,045.6	1,076.7	1,052.2	1,068.0								
de Oil in SPR	384.4	387.2	391.8	396.9								
l (Incl. SPR)	1,430.0	1,463.9	1,444.0	1,464.8								

: Ending:

	5/4	5/11	5/18	5/25	6/1	6/8	6/15	6/22	6/29
e Oil[2]	348.2	353.9	362.1	354.1	361.2	363.7	359.8	353.2	357.5
r Gasoline	245.2	247.1	243.0	245.1	248.2	250.9	251.2	252.0	249.9
ished Gasoline	205.6	206.8	204.9	205.7	206.8	209.0	209.2	210.5	208.0
nding Components	39.5	40.3	38.1	39.4	41.4	41.8	41.9	41.4	41.9
Fuel	40.2	40.2	40.1	40.9	40.7	42.0	41.8	40.8	41.0
fillate Fuel Oil	98.7	97.1	95.7	94.3	99.3	103.0	104.7	111.8	113.3
dual Fuel Oil	43.5	43.7	44.0	44.1	44.0	43.9	43.9	44.1	44.5
nished Oils	114.3	114.2	116.6	116.5	115.0	116.4	110.4	108.3	105.6
r Oils[3]	E168.5	E170.3	E170.6	E172.4	E174.2	E175.2	E176.2	E177.3	E178.3
l (Excl. SPR)	1,058.6	1,066.5	1,072.1	1,067.3	1,082.5	1,095.1	1,087.9	1,087.5	1,090.1
e Oil in SPR	397.2	398.5	399.5	400.8	402.8	405.2	408.4	408.7	412.6
l (Incl. SPR)	1,455.8	1,465.0	1,471.6	1,468.2	1,485.4	1,500.3	1,496.3	1,496.2	1,502.7

=Estimated. See Glossary for definition of "Stock Change (Refined Products)" for explanation of other oils ation methodology.

Product stocks include those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, and at major bulk terminals. Stocks at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of nd of the period.

Crude oil stocks include those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit fineries, and do not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including e), aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special has, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

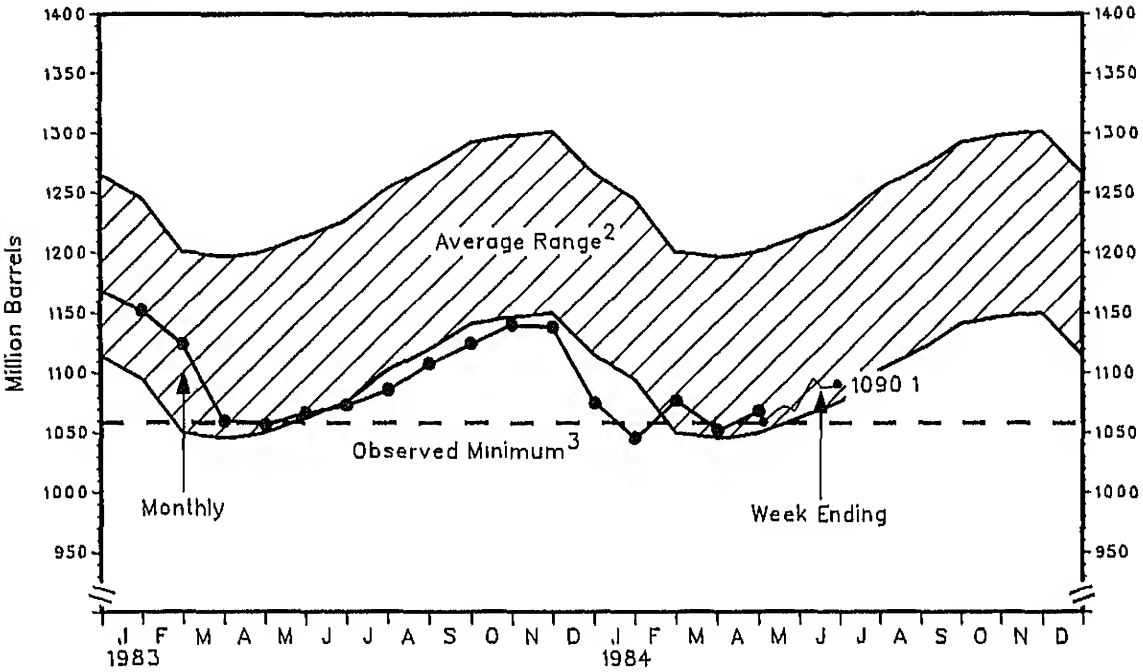
See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.

ote: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

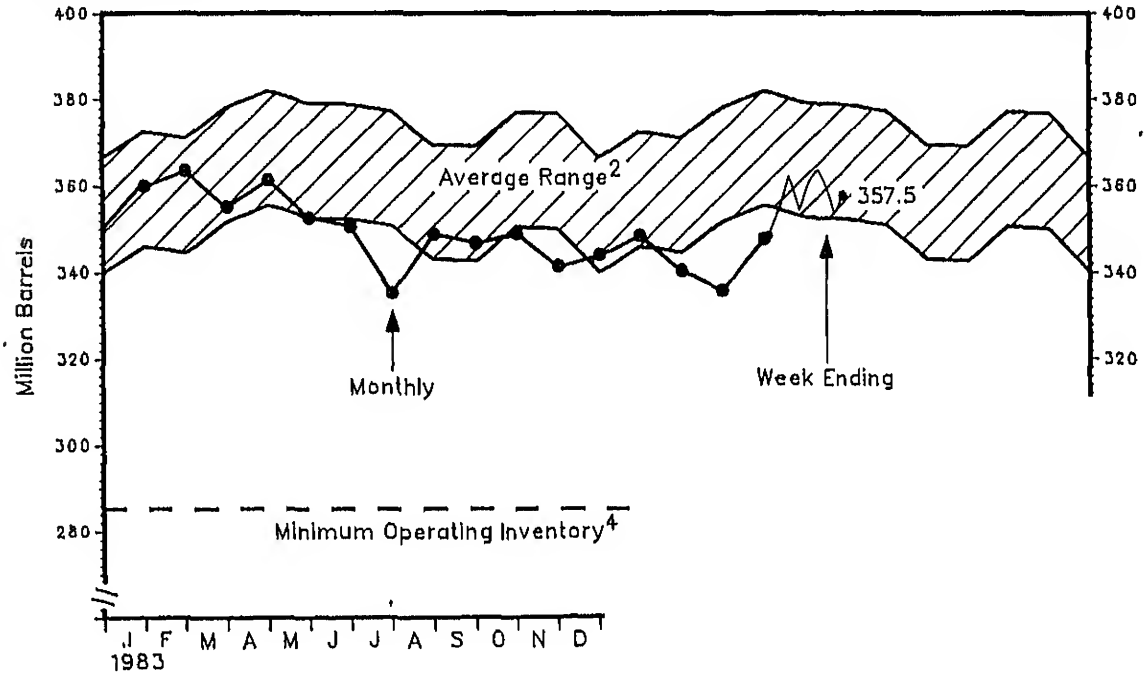
ource: See Sources Section of this publication.

Stocks

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U S Total[1]
(Million Barrels)



Crude Oil, U.S.Total[1]
(Million Barrels)



1 Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum
refineries. See Appendix D for explanation of the 1
2 Average level, width of average range, and obs
monthly data: January 1981—December 1983. The
monthly data: January 1976—December 1982. See
3 The observed minimum for total stocks in the
1983, was 1056.6 million barrels. It occurred in Apr
4 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines t
inventory level below which operating problems and
defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the
crude oil to be 285 million barrels. See Appendix B
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

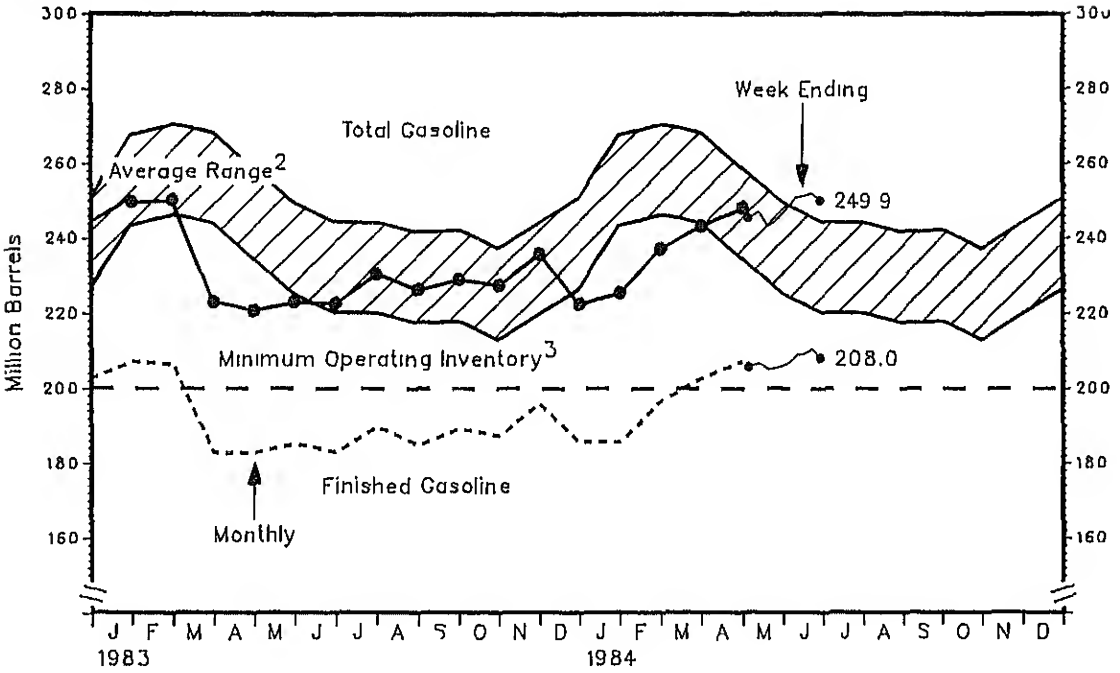
STOCKS OF MOTOR GASOLINE BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Finished Gasoline	213.2	208.4	198.1	178.6	173.1	177.1	182.7	185.2	191.1	192.4	189.3	194.4
Blending Components	47.6	48.3	48.5	42.7	40.8	41.4	43.2	41.8	42.5	42.0	40.7	40.9
Total Gasoline	260.8	256.6	246.5	221.3	213.9	218.5	225.9	226.9	233.6	234.4	230.0	235.4
East Coast (PADD 1)	71.9	69.7	66.8	61.4	63.6	65.5	63.1	62.5	63.5	63.5	66.1	67.5
Midwest (PADD 2)	77.7	78.4	74.0	62.7	56.1	56.4	62.8	65.8	69.3	67.0	64.0	65.3
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	70.2	69.3	68.0	63.2	63.5	64.9	66.0	65.2	67.5	69.8	65.5	66.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	9.6	9.9	10.1	9.0	7.7	6.5	5.8	5.5	5.7	6.5	7.1	8.5
West Coast (PADD 5)	31.4	29.3	27.6	25.0	23.2	25.3	28.1	27.9	27.7	27.6	27.2	27.9
1983[1]												
Finished Gasoline	207.2	206.5	182.7	182.8	185.3	182.8	189.8	184.8	189.3	187.1	196.0	185.5
Blending Components	42.5	43.8	40.4	37.9	37.8	39.7	40.7	41.5	39.8	40.3	39.8	36.9
Total Gasoline	249.7	250.2	223.0	220.7	223.1	222.6	230.5	226.3	229.1	227.4	235.8	222.4
East Coast (PADD 1)	70.2	66.0	55.3	60.8	63.1	61.3	64.4	62.6	64.1	61.7	63.5	63.8
Midwest (PADD 2)	75.2	77.4	68.3	65.3	63.7	63.7	64.2	64.4	65.4	64.4	68.4	63.7
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	63.9	65.5	65.4	62.6	63.9	64.2	65.3	62.4	64.8	67.9	69.9	60.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	9.4	9.4	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.9	6.3	7.4	7.7
West Coast (PADD 5)	31.0	31.9	25.8	24.1	25.0	26.6	30.3	30.8	28.9	27.1	26.6	27.0
1984												
Finished Gasoline	185.5	196.6	202.8	207.4								
Blending Components	39.9	40.5	40.5	40.6								
Total Gasoline	225.5	237.1	243.2	248.0								
East Coast (PADD 1)	61.4	65.2	65.2	66.9								
Midwest (PADD 2)	63.2	68.4	71.1	71.4								
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	62.6	66.2	71.1	72.5								
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	8.4	8.7	9.0	8.7								
West Coast (PADD 5)	29.9	28.6	26.8	28.5								
Week Ending: 1984	5/4	5/11	5/18	5/25	6/1	6/8	6/15	6/22	6/29			
Finished Gasoline	205.6	206.8	204.9	205.7	206.8	209.0	209.2	210.5	208.0			
Blending Components	39.5	40.3	38.1	39.4	41.4	41.8	41.9	41.4	41.9			
Total Gasoline	245.2	247.1	243.0	245.1	248.2	250.9	251.2	252.0	249.9			
East Coast (PADD 1)	67.5	68.1	67.5	68.4	68.7	70.0	70.0	70.8	69.8			
Midwest (PADD 2)	68.4	69.2	67.1	67.2	66.1	68.2	63.9	65.8	66.3			
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	72.8	72.2	70.9	70.6	73.3	71.5	75.7	74.9	73.2			
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.9			
West Coast (PADD 5)	28.1	29.0	28.9	30.2	31.4	32.6	33.1	32.3	32.8			

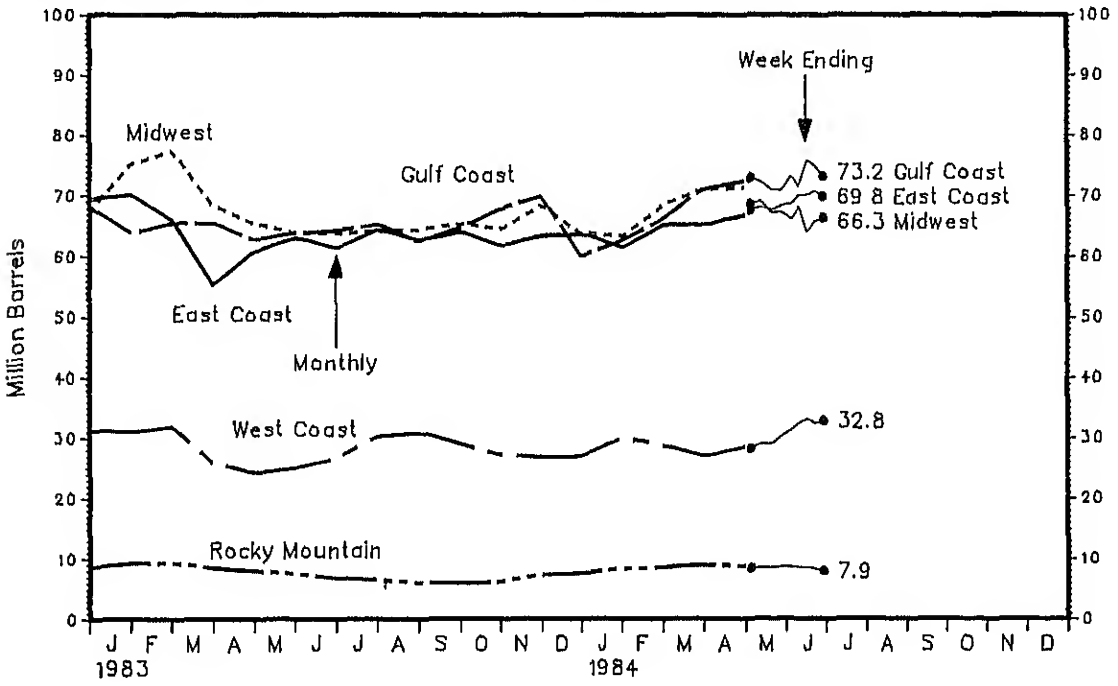
1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Stocks

Motor Gasoline, U S Total[1]
(Million Barrels)



Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District[1]
(Million Barrels)



1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis
2 Average level, width of average range, and observed minimum are based on three years of monthly data: January 1981–December 1983. The seasonal pattern is based on six years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation.
3 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 200 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

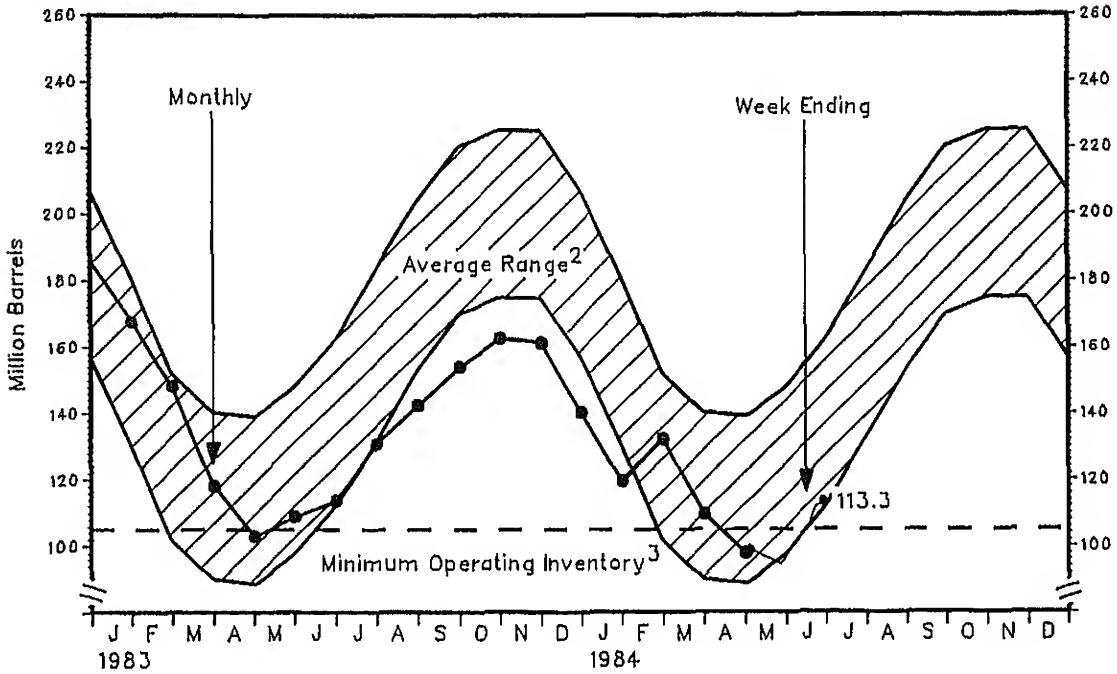
STOCKS OF DISTILLATE FUEL OIL BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Total U.S.	164.4	147.4	126.3	108.0	113.6	123.7	148.1	158.7	161.2	170.1	185.6	178.6
East Coast(PADD 1)	68.3	60.3	44.7	35.0	39.1	44.2	57.4	63.9	68.0	75.7	88.7	80.6
Midwest(PADD 2)	46.7	43.1	39.5	30.8	30.8	33.7	42.6	45.5	45.6	44.2	45.3	47.0
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	31.0	26.8	27.6	28.5	31.1	32.6	34.1	35.6	34.0	37.0	36.9	34.2
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.0
West Coast(PADD 5)	14.2	13.3	10.8	10.5	9.8	10.2	10.6	10.2	10.1	9.6	11.3	12.7
1983[1]												
Total U.S.	167.6	148.2	118.1	103.1	108.9	113.7	130.7	142.4	154.0	162.6	161.2	140.3
East Coast(PADD 1)	71.1	55.5	38.0	31.8	36.9	41.0	50.9	61.7	67.5	74.6	70.7	57.7
Midwest(PADD 2)	47.1	46.5	39.0	33.2	30.4	29.6	33.3	36.3	38.6	40.3	42.8	40.2
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	31.2	28.9	26.7	26.0	28.7	29.7	32.4	30.8	34.4	34.4	33.8	27.8
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	4.1	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.3
West Coast(PADD 5)	14.0	13.4	11.1	9.3	9.9	10.6	11.0	10.6	10.8	10.7	11.2	11.3
1984												
Total U.S.	119.5	132.2	109.6	97.8								
East Coast(PADD 1)	43.4	54.4	37.3	29.8								
Midwest(PADD 2)	37.1	37.0	33.5	30.2								
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	24.7	26.8	24.2	23.0								
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3								
West Coast(PADD 5)	10.8	10.8	11.3	11.5								
Week Ending: 1984	5/4	5/11	5/18	5/25	6/1	6/8	6/15	6/22	6/29			
Total U.S.	98.7	97.1	95.7	94.3	99.3	103.0	104.7	111.8	113.3			
East Coast(PADD 1)	30.4	28.6	28.8	29.2	31.4	34.4	36.1	37.3	37.8			
Midwest(PADD 2)	29.3	30.2	27.0	26.4	27.4	26.2	27.6	31.6	31.9			
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	24.3	23.8	25.4	24.1	25.5	27.2	26.5	27.9	28.6			
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2			
West Coast(PADD 5)	11.6	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.6	11.9	11.2	11.8	11.8			

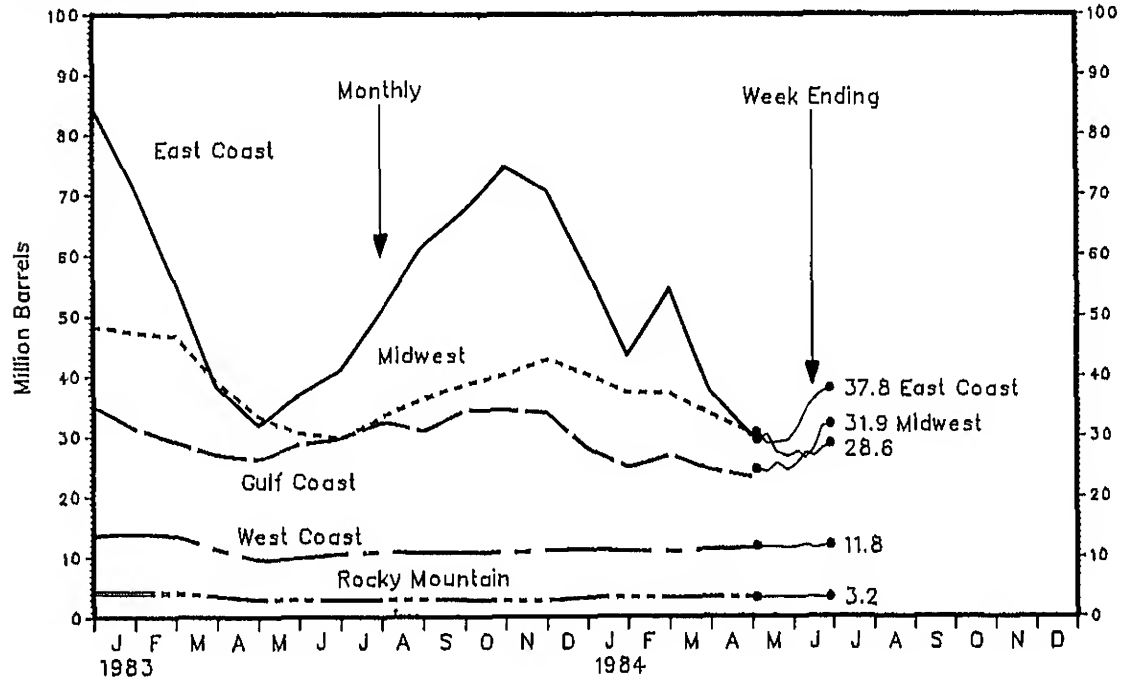
1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Stocks

Distillate Fuel Oil, U S Total[1]
(Million Barrels)



Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District[1]
(Million Barrels)



1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
2 Average level, width of average range, and observed minimum are based on three years of monthly data: January 1981–December 1983. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation.
3 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 105 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

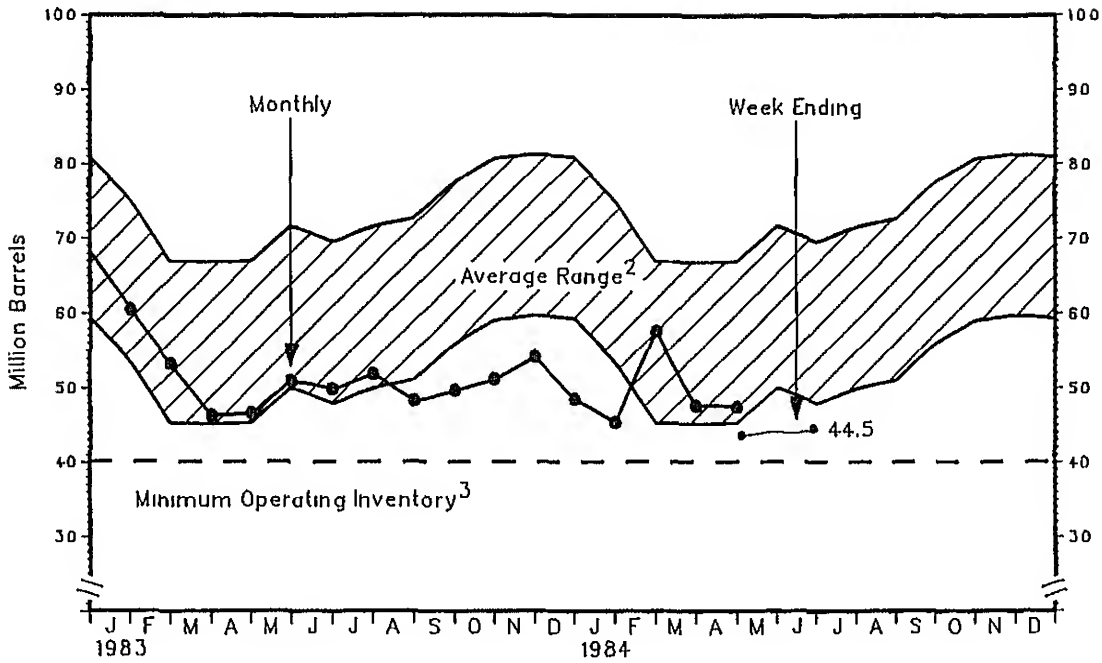
STOCKS OF RESIDUAL FUEL OIL BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Total U.S.	68.7	58.5	58.1	53.6	59.0	60.7	58.9	52.6	61.8	63.6	66.4	66.2
East Coast(PADD 1)	32.2	25.0	25.0	23.4	28.3	28.2	27.1	23.1	29.0	32.8	36.4	34.7
Midwest(PADD 2)	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.2
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	17.7	14.7	14.7	13.5	15.0	17.1	16.4	15.5	16.2	15.6	16.1	16.3
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
West Coast(PADD 5)	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.0	9.2	9.3	9.3	8.4	10.4	9.6	8.4	9.3
1983[1]												
Total U.S.	60.5	53.3	46.3	46.6	51.0	49.9	51.9	48.3	49.7	51.2	54.2	48.5
East Coast(PADD 1)	29.8	25.3	20.6	20.2	23.8	24.2	25.3	23.8	23.5	25.2	29.3	24.8
Midwest(PADD 2)	5.0	4.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.0
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	16.2	14.0	12.8	13.4	14.5	13.1	13.7	13.2	13.8	13.5	12.3	11.0
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
West Coast(PADD 5)	8.9	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.6	7.1	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.2
1984												
Total U.S.	45.4	57.6	47.6	47.4								
East Coast(PADD 1)	21.0	30.8	24.4	22.7								
Midwest(PADD 2)	3.6	4.2	4.1	3.5								
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	11.8	12.9	9.9	10.9								
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5								
West Coast(PADD 5)	8.7	9.4	8.7	9.7								
Week Ending: 1984	5/4	5/11	5/18	5/25	6/1	6/8	6/15	6/22	6/29			
Total U.S.	43.5	43.7	44.0	44.1	44.0	43.9	43.9	44.1	44.5			
East Coast(PADD 1)	20.5	21.6	21.7	21.4	21.8	21.9	21.3	22.7	21.2			
Midwest(PADD 2)	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7			
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	10.1	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.7	10.0	8.9	10.4			
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6			
West Coast(PADD 5)	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.6	7.9	7.8	8.2	8.2	8.6			

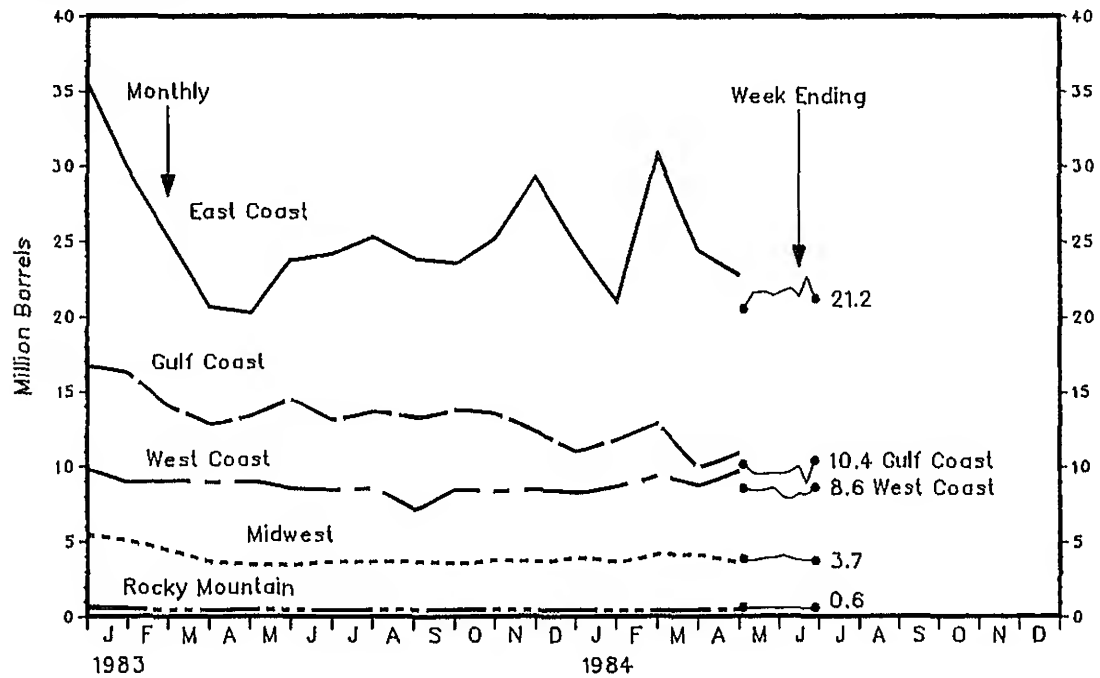
1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Stocks

Residual Fuel Oil, U S Total[1]
(Million Barrels)



Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District[1]
(Million Barrels)



1 See Appendix D for explanation of the 1983 new stock basis.
2 Average level, width of average range, and observed minimum are based on three years of monthly data: January 1981–December 1983. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation
3 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 40 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

IMPORTS OF CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	3.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.9
SPR	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Refined Products	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6
Gross Imports[1] (Incl. SPR)	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.9	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.7	4.6
Total Exports[1]	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.4	5.0	3.7
1983												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.0
SPR	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Refined Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
Gross Imports[1] (Incl. SPR)	4.4	3.7	3.7	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.1	5.3	5.2	5.0
Total Exports[1]	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.2	5.5	5.4	4.7	4.5	4.4
1984												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.2								
SPR	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2								
Refined Products	2.3	2.7	1.8	1.9								
Gross Imports[1] (Incl. SPR)	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.3								
Total Exports[1]	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7								
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.7								

Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1984	5/4	5/11	5/18	5/25	6/1	6/8	6/15	6/22	6/29
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
SPR	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Refined Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
Gross Imports[1] (Incl. SPR)	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Total Exports[1]	E0.6	E0.6	E0.6	E0.7	E0.8	E0.8	E0.8	E0.8	E0.7
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8

IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS BY PRODUCT
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Finished Motor Gasoline	128	133	183	185	182	230	225	291	223	185	211	178
Jet Fuel	10	62	39	47	31	3	31	26	30	20	40	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	97	132	48	59	74	102	125	80	61	91	145	109
Residual Fuel Oil	831	956	912	788	742	652	657	550	872	783	836	747
Other Petroleum Products[2]	573	533	427	449	474	504	604	445	592	557	650	564
1983												
Finished Motor Gasoline	153	128	186	255	305	277	302	250	279	330	269	224
Jet Fuel	27	8	35	15	29	26	30	40	44	49	23	24
Distillate Fuel Oil	68	59	42	73	147	179	267	301	259	260	203	221
Residual Fuel Oil	691	647	686	753	738	677	684	739	706	638	780	649
Other Petroleum Products[2]	535	617	450	512	511	591	586	602	631	535	599	703
1984												
' Motor Gasoline	233	303	343	308								
	60	112	45	95								
	270	458	115	220								
	1,061	1,107	633	637								
ıducts[2]	695	711	662	642								

iod Ending:	5/4	5/11	5/18	5/25	6/1	6/8	6/15	6/22	6/29
				293	308	282	261	271	222
				36	44	57	52	46	44
				171	253	336	367	366	326
				527	597	588	501	585	616
				550	514	497	515	477	554

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·troleum products. Exports of crude oil are prohibited under
o Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of
e not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.
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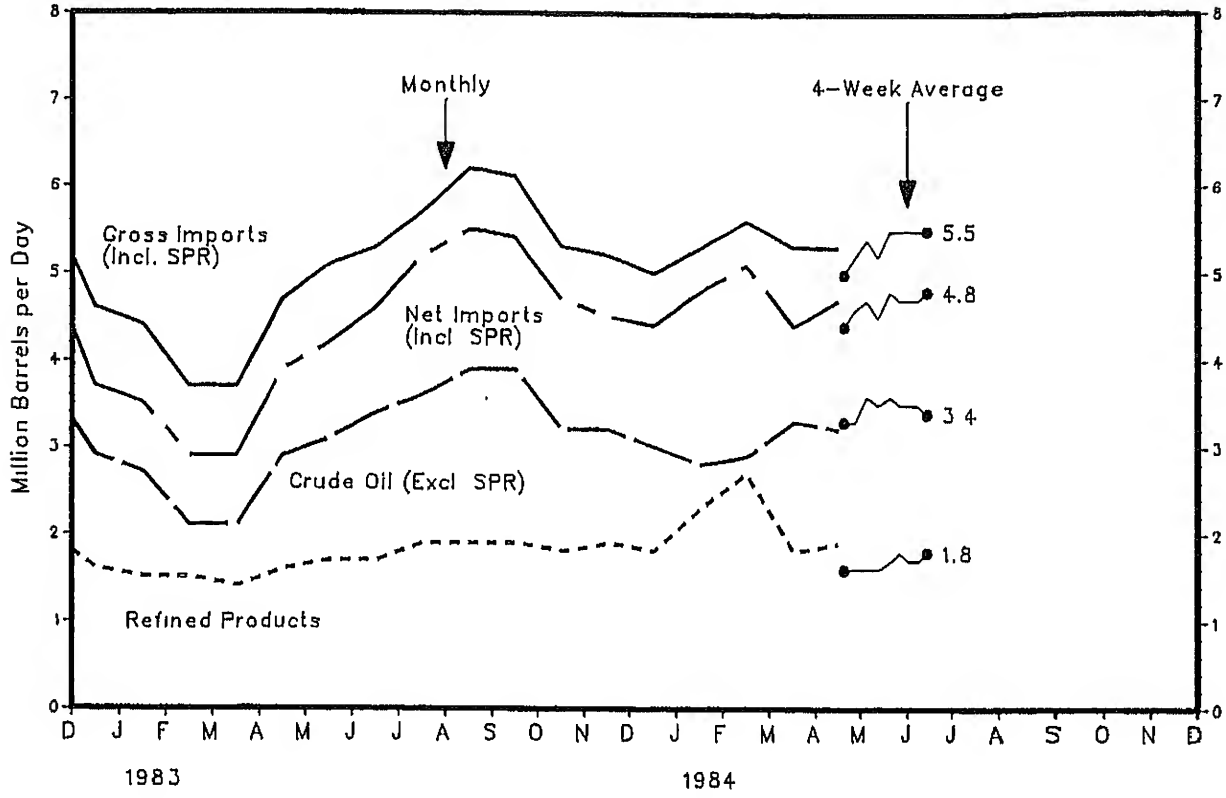
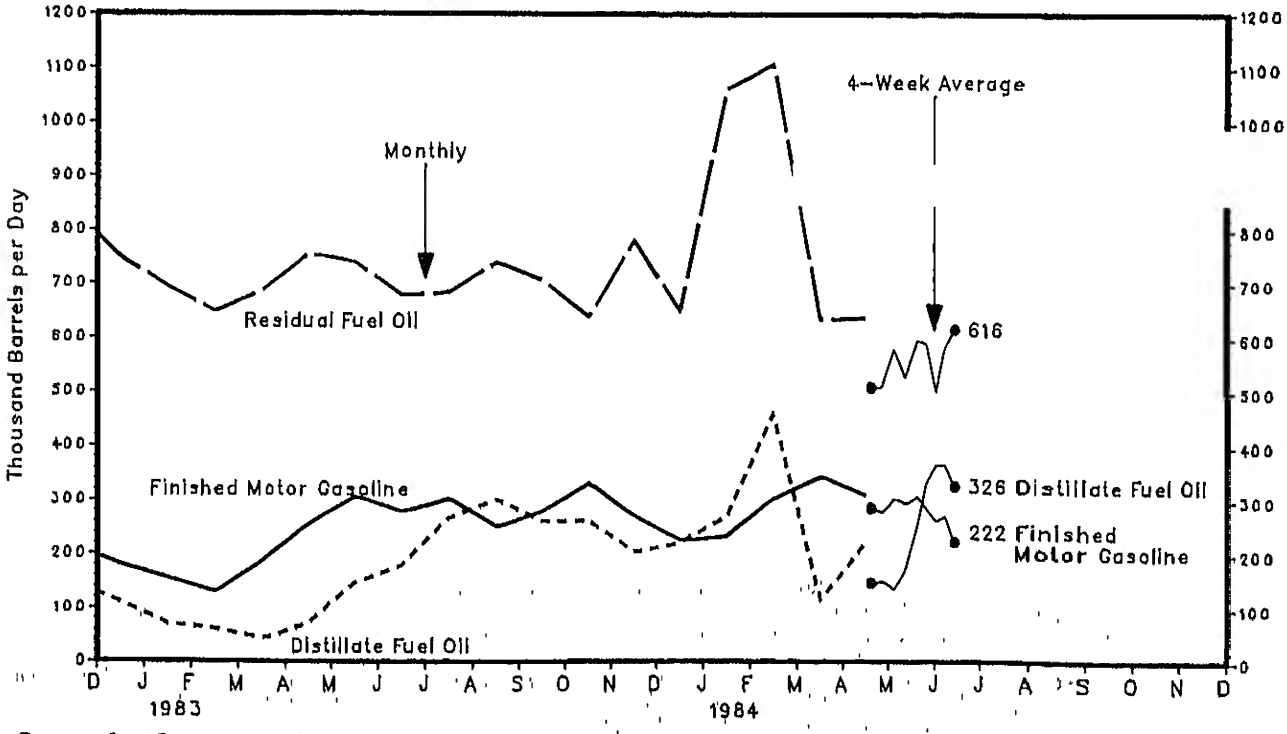
Imports

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
(Million Barrels per Day)

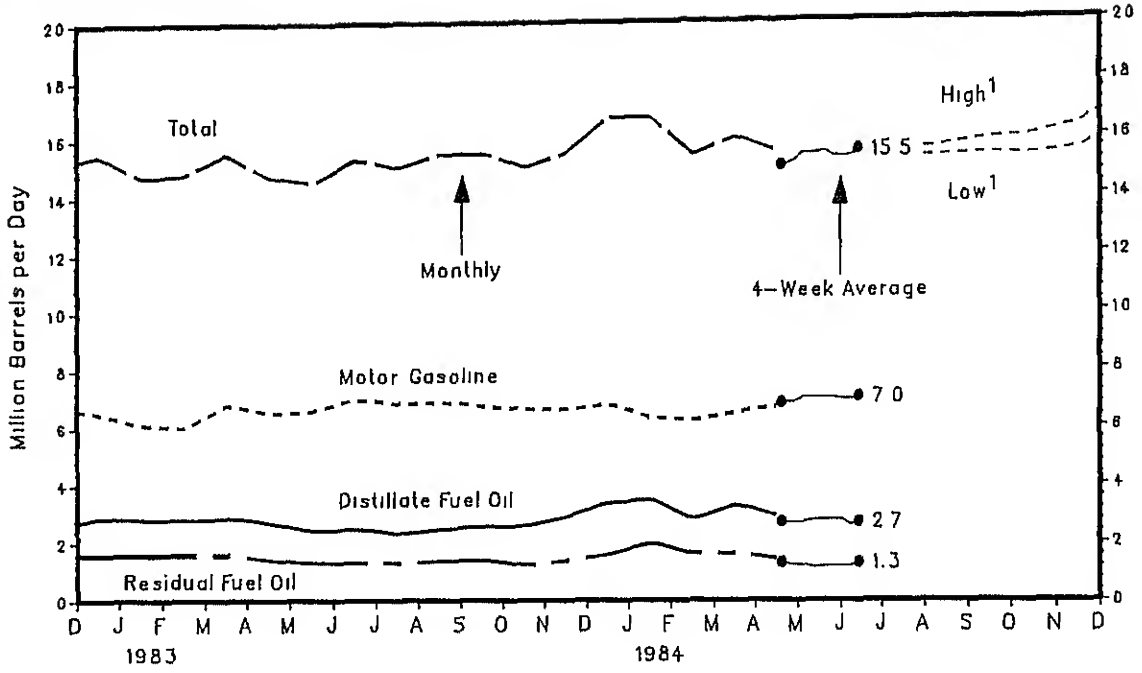


Petroleum Products by Product
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SUPPLIED
(Million Barrels per Day)



Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Motor Gasoline	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.5
Jet Fuel	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Distillate Fuel Oil[2]	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.9
Residual Fuel Oil[2]	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Other	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4
Total	16.1	16.0	15.6	16.0	14.8	15.0	14.8	14.8	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.5
1983												
Motor Gasoline	6.1	6.0	6.8	6.5	6.6	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.8
Jet Fuel	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
Distillate Fuel Oil[2]	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.4
Residual Fuel Oil[2]	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6
Other	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.7
Total	14.7	14.8	15.5	14.7	14.5	15.3	15.0	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.5	16.7
1984												
Motor Gasoline	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.7								
Jet Fuel	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1								
Distillate Fuel Oil[2]	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.9								
Residual Fuel Oil[2]	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.4								
Other	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4								
Total	16.7	15.4	16.0	15.5								

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

1984	5/4	5/11	5/18	5/25	6/1	6/8	6/15	6/22	6/29
Motor Gasoline	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0
Jet Fuel	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Distillate Fuel Oil[2]	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7
Residual Fuel Oil[2]	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Other	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
Total	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.5

1 Projected. See Appendix C for explanation of derivation of values.
2 Beginning in 1983, crude oil burned as residual fuel oil or distillate fuel oil is no longer reported to the EIA and therefore is not included in product supplied calculations for these fuels. The product supplied series for distillate and residual fuel oil for 1982 shown on this page are the values published in 1982 EIA publications and include crude oil transfers (about 48 thousand barrels per day for residual fuel oil and 10 thousand barrels per day for distillate fuel oil). See Appendix D for further information.
Note: Detail data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

REFINER ACQUISITION COST OF CRUDE OIL
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Domestic	33.39	32.71	31.08	30.27	30.37	30.79	30.92	30.85	30.76	31.38	31.57	30.80
Imported	35.54	35.48	34.07	32.82	32.78	33.79	33.44	32.95	33.03	33.28	33.09	32.85
Composite	33.95	33.40	31.81	30.83	31.02	31.74	31.74	31.45	31.40	31.98	32.07	31.29
1983												
Domestic	30.55	29.16	28.69	28.45	28.68	28.67	28.74	28.58	28.69	28.88	28.76	28.62
Imported	31.40	30.76	28.43	27.95	28.53	29.23	28.76	29.50	29.54	29.67	29.09	29.30
Composite	30.73	29.49	28.64	28.33	28.64	28.85	28.75	28.88	28.97	29.14	28.85	28.83
1984												
Domestic	28.62	28.76	28.75	28.63								
Imported	28.80	28.91	28.95	29.11								
Composite	28.67	28.81	28.81	28.77								

AVERAGE RETAIL SELLING PRICES
MOTOR GASOLINE AND RESIDENTIAL HEATING OIL
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

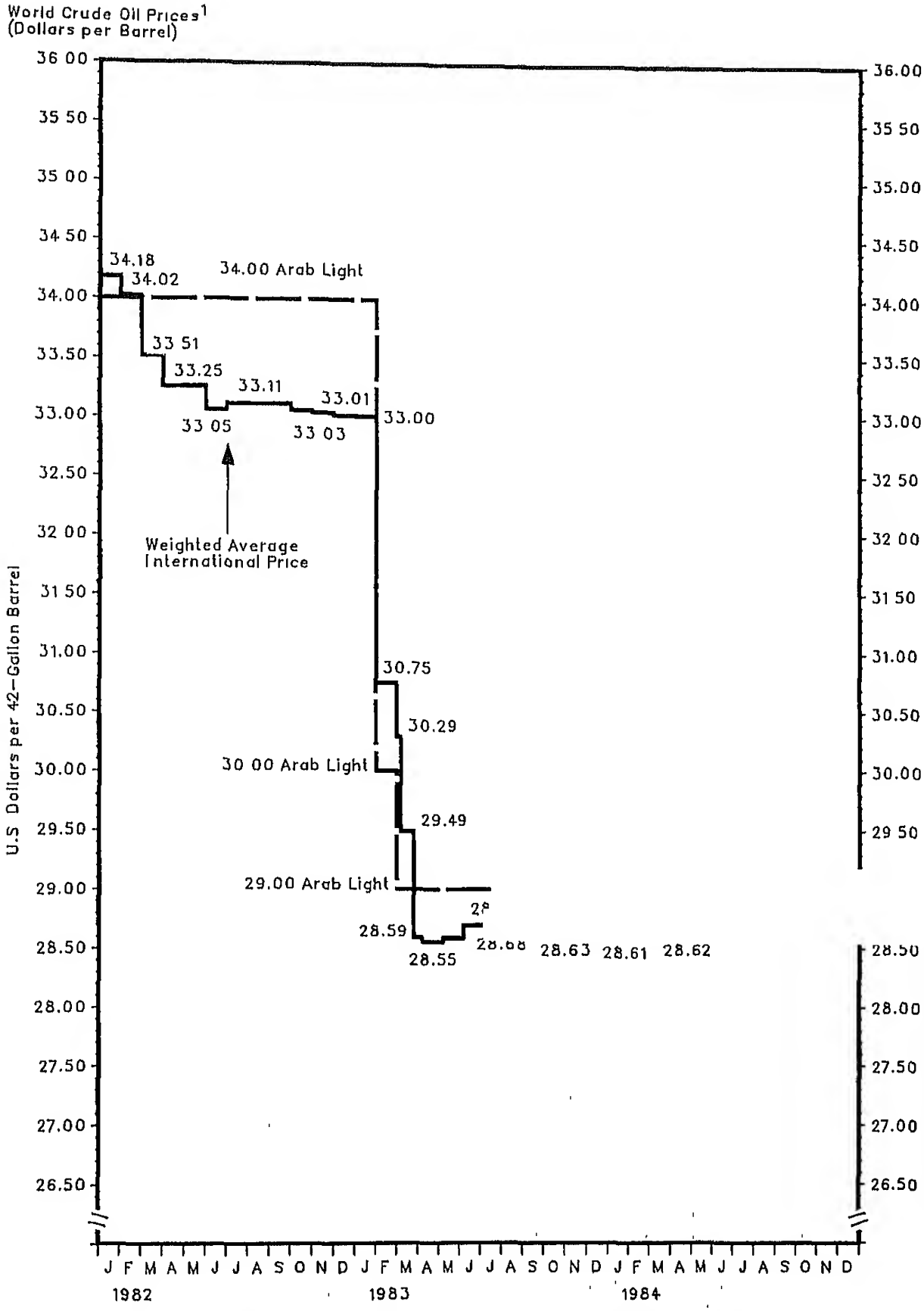
Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1982												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	128.5	126.0	120.6	114.8	116.6	124.2	126.3	125.4	123.6	121.9	120.7	118.1
Unleaded Premium	146.6	144.8	140.8	135.1	135.5	141.8	144.3	143.9	142.9	142.1	141.2	139.4
Unleaded Regular	135.8	133.4	128.4	122.5	123.7	130.9	133.1	132.3	130.8	129.5	128.3	126.0
All-Types	134.1	131.8	126.8	121.0	122.4	129.6	131.8	131.0	129.5	128.0	126.8	124.4
Residential Heating Oil	122.0	120.7	115.3	113.2	114.3	116.2	115.8	115.9	115.2	119.6	121.6	119.7
1983												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	114.6	109.9	106.4	113.1	117.7	119.7	120.7	120.3	118.9	117.2	115.6	114.6
Unleaded Premium	137.6	133.8	130.8	136.0	139.7	141.1	142.1	141.9	141.0	139.5	138.4	137.6
Unleaded Regular	122.8	118.7	115.1	121.5	125.9	127.7	128.8	128.5	127.4	125.5	124.1	123.1
All-Types	121.3	117.0	113.5	119.8	124.3	126.1	127.2	126.9	125.7	123.9	122.4	121.5
Residential Heating Oil[1]	115.0	111.6	105.1	103.5	104.8	106.0	105.0	104.9	105.7	106.0	106.0	106.7
1984												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	113.1	112.5	112.5	114.5	115.4							
Unleaded Premium	136.9	136.1	136.2	137.5	138.0							
Unleaded Regular	121.6	120.9	121.0	122.7	123.6							
All-Types	120.0	119.3	119.4	121.1	122.1							
Residential Heating Oil[1]	112.0	116.9	P111.3									

P=Preliminary
1 Beginning in January 1983, residential heating oil prices do not include
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

WORLD CRUDE OIL PRICES[1]
(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/ API Gravity	Current Price	In Effect 1 Jan 83	In Effect 1 Jan 82	In Effect 1 Jan 81	In Effect 1 Jan 80	In Effect 31 Dec 78	Percent Change Current Price From: In Effect 1 Jan 80	Percent Change Current Price From: In Effect 31 Dec 78
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34° (Benchmark crude)	29.00	34.00	34.00	32.00	26.00	12.70	11.5	128.3
	Saudi Berri 39°	29.52	34.52	35.40	33.52	27.52	13.23	7.3	123.1
	Arabian Heavy 27°	26.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	25.00	12.02	4.0	116.3
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	29.56	34.56	35.50	36.56	29.56	13.26	0	122.9
Dubai	Fateh 32°	28.86	33.86	33.86	35.93	27.93	12.64	3.3	128.3
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	29.49	34.49	35.45	37.42	29.42	13.19	0.2	123.6
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	28.00	31.20	34.20	37.00	30.00[2]	13.45	-6.7	108.2
Iraq	Kirkuk 36°	29.83	34.83	34.93	37.50	29.29	13.17	1.8	126.5
Kuwait	Kuwait Blend 31°	27.30	32.30	32.30	35.50	27.50	12.22	-0.7	123.4
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	26.03	31.03	31.03	25.20	27.20	12.03	-4.3	116.4
Algeria	Saharan 44°	30.50	35.50	37.00	40.00	33.00	14.10	-7.6	116.3
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	30.00	35.50	36.50	40.00	29.97	15.12	0.1	98.4
Libya	Es Sider 37°	30.15	35.10	36.50	40.78	34.50	13.68	-12.6	120.4
Indonesia	Minas 34°	29.53	34.53	35.00	35.00	27.50	13.55	7.4	117.9
Venezuela	Tia Juana 26°	27.88	32.88	32.88	32.88	25.20	12.72	10.6	119.2
Gabon	Mandji 30°	29.00	34.00	34.00	35.00	28.00	12.59	3.6	130.3
Ecuador	Oriente 30°	27.50	32.50	34.25	40.06	33.50	12.35	-17.9	122.7
Total OPEC[3]	NA	28.59	33.54	34.13	34.82	28.30	13.03	1.0	119.4
Non-OPEC									
United Kingdom	Forties 36°	29.90	33.50	36.50	39.25	29.75	14.00	0.5	113.6
Norway	Ekofisk 42°	30.10	34.25	37.25	40.00	32.50	14.20	-7.4	112.0
Mexico	Mexican Light 33°	29.00	32.50	35.00	38.50	32.00	13.10	-9.4	121.4
"	Mexican Heavy 22°	25.50	25.50	26.50	34.50	28.00	NA	-8.9	NA
Egypt	Suez Blend 33°	28.00[4]	31.00	34.00	40.50	34.00	12.81	-17.6	118.6
Oman	Oman 34°	29.00	34.00	35.00	37.50	30.26	13.06	-4.2	122.1
Syria	Suwadiyah 25°	25.00	30.00	30.00	36.03	31.39	11.64	-20.4	114.8
Malaysia	Miri 38°	29.85	35.60	36.50	41.30	33.60	14.30	-11.2	108.7
Brunei	Seria 36°	30.10	35.10	36.10	40.35	33.40	14.15	-9.9	112.7
U.S.S.R.[5]	Export Blend 33°	29.10	31.20	35.49	39.25	33.20	13.20	-12.3	120.5
Total Non-OPEC[3]	NA	28.77	31.72	34.35	38.54	31.94	13.44	-9.9	114.1
Total World[3]	NA	28.65	33.00	34.18	35.49	28.84	13.08	-0.7	119.0
United States[6]	NA	28.43	32.51	34.15	36.69	29.35	13.38	-3.1	112.5

NA=Not Applicable.
1 Official sales prices or estimated term contract prices; spot prices excluded. See Appendix E for further explanation.
2 37 cents higher at 60 days' credit.
3 Average prices (FOB) weighted by estimated export volume.
4 On 60 days' credit.
5 Average delivered cost to Northwest Europe.
6 Average prices (FOB) weighted by estimated import volume.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.



1 Internationally traded oil only. Average price (FOB) weighted by estimated export volume.

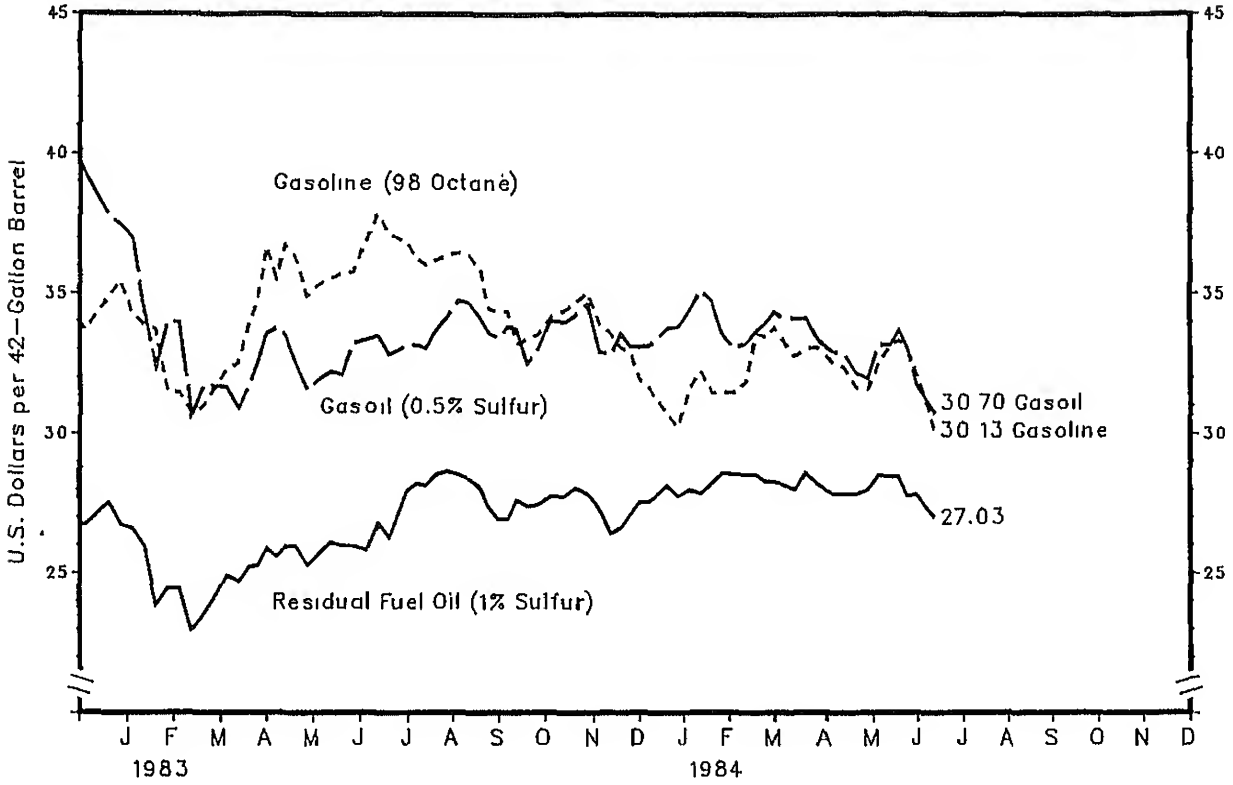
SPOT MARKET PRODUCT PRICES
(Dollars per Barrel)

	Motor Gasoline		Gasoil/Heating Oil[1]		Residual Fuel Oil[2]	
	Rotterdam (98 Octane)	N.Y.[3] (89 Octane)	Rotterdam (0.5% Sulfur)	N.Y.[4] (0.2% Sulfur)	Rotterdam (1% Sulfur)	N.Y.[3] (1% Sulfur)
1983 Jun 10	35.81	37.32	33.24	33.39	25.98	27.60
17	36.87	37.84	33.38	34.12	25.83	28.05
24	37.87	37.84	33.51	34.23	26.80	28.50
Jul 1	37.16	37.42	32.84	34.02	26.28	28.35
8	Not available.					
15	36.81	36.62	33.18	34.23	28.00	29.00
22	36.28	36.63	33.18	34.23	28.23	28.75
29	36.05	36.52	33.04	34.34	28.15	28.75
Aug 5	36.22	36.64	33.71	35.18	28.53	28.75
12	36.40	36.52	34.18	35.28	28.68	29.00
19	36.52	36.52	34.79	35.28	28.53	29.00
26	36.34	36.73	34.65	35.28	28.38	29.35
Sep 2	35.87	36.29	34.18	35.07	28.08	29.25
9	34.47	35.99	33.58	34.65	27.33	28.75
16	34.35	35.78	33.44	34.86	26.95	28.75
23	34.41	35.87	33.85	35.01	26.95	28.75
30	33.24	34.92	33.71	34.02	27.63	28.75
Oct 7	33.41	34.29	32.51	33.50	27.40	28.00
14	33.59	34.82	33.11	34.02	27.48	27.95
21	34.17	34.40	34.05	33.28	27.78	27.90
28	34.41	33.94	33.98	33.18	27.78	28.10
Nov 4	34.70	34.65	34.25	34.65	28.08	28.25
11	35.05	34.25	34.65	34.12	27.85	28.75
18	33.94	33.54	32.91	33.28	27.33	28.50
25	33.59	33.08	32.84	33.18	26.43	28.25
Dec 2	33.06	32.66	33.58	32.97	26.65	28.20
9	32.94	31.90	33.11	33.08	27.10	28.25
16	31.95	30.91	33.11	32.66	27.55	28.50
23	31.65	30.98	33.11	33.70	27.55	28.50
30	Not available.					
1984 Jan 6	30.72	32.57	33.78	35.28	28.15	29.75
13	30.25	32.34	33.85	36.12	27.78	30.15
20	31.65	34.17	34.38	41.79	28.00	30.25
27	32.24	33.43	35.12	44.10	27.85	31.25
Feb 3	31.48	34.69	34.79	42.42	28.23	31.50
10	31.48	33.64	33.51	38.01	28.60	31.00
17	31.48	33.85	33.04	34.23	28.53	30.75
24	31.89	33.18	33.24	32.55	28.53	30.25
Mar 2	33.59	34.86	33.71	33.08	28.53	29.25
9	33.47	35.01	33.98	32.86	28.30	29.25
16	33.82	34.69	34.38	32.55	28.30	29.00
23	33.29	34.38	34.12	33.50	28.15	28.75
30	32.77	35.87	34.12	34.76	28.00	28.75
Apr 6	33.06	35.26	34.12	35.91	28.60	29.25
13	33.06	35.15	33.31	36.02	28.15	29.40
20	32.53	34.08	32.91	36.12	27.85	29.40
27	32.36	33.73	32.84	36.02	27.85	29.40
May 4	31.65	33.96	32.17	35.80	27.85	29.25
11	31.59	33.75	31.97	36.12	28.00	29.25
18	32.59	33.85	33.18	35.70	28.53	29.40
25	33.18	33.52	33.18	34.12	28.45	29.85
Jun 1	33.35	33.10	33.71	34.23	28.45	30.00
8	33.00	32.68	33.04	33.81	27.78	29.90
15	32.12	32.05	31.70	32.34	27.85	29.75
22	31.18	31.10	31.23	32.13	27.40	29.25
29	30.13	32.05	30.70	32.30	27.03	28.75

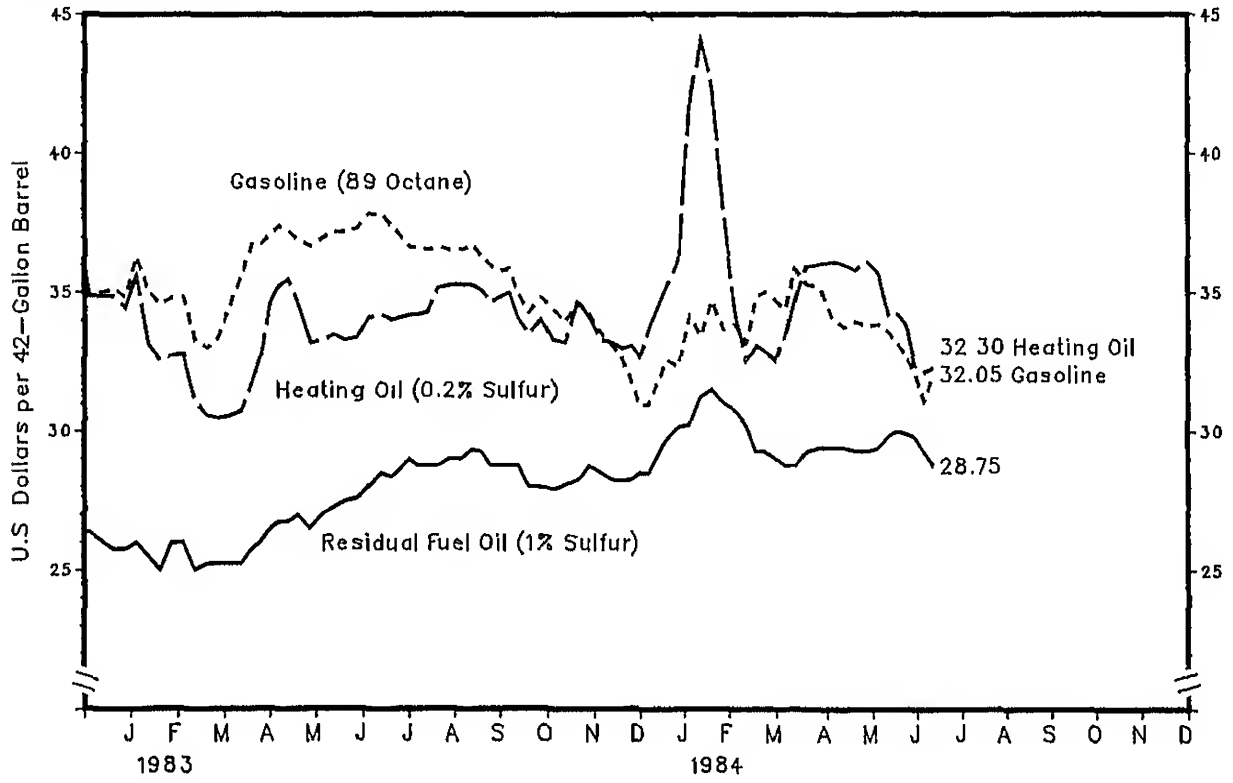
1 Refers to No. 2 Heating Oil.
2 Refers to No. 6 Oil.
3 East Coast Cargoes.
4 New York Harbor Reseller Barge Prices.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Spot Market Product Prices

Rotterdam Market
(Dollars per Barrel)



New York Market
(Dollars per Barrel)



Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

WEATHER SUMMARY
(Population Weighted Cooling Degree Days[1])

Weather data reported in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report are now taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce.

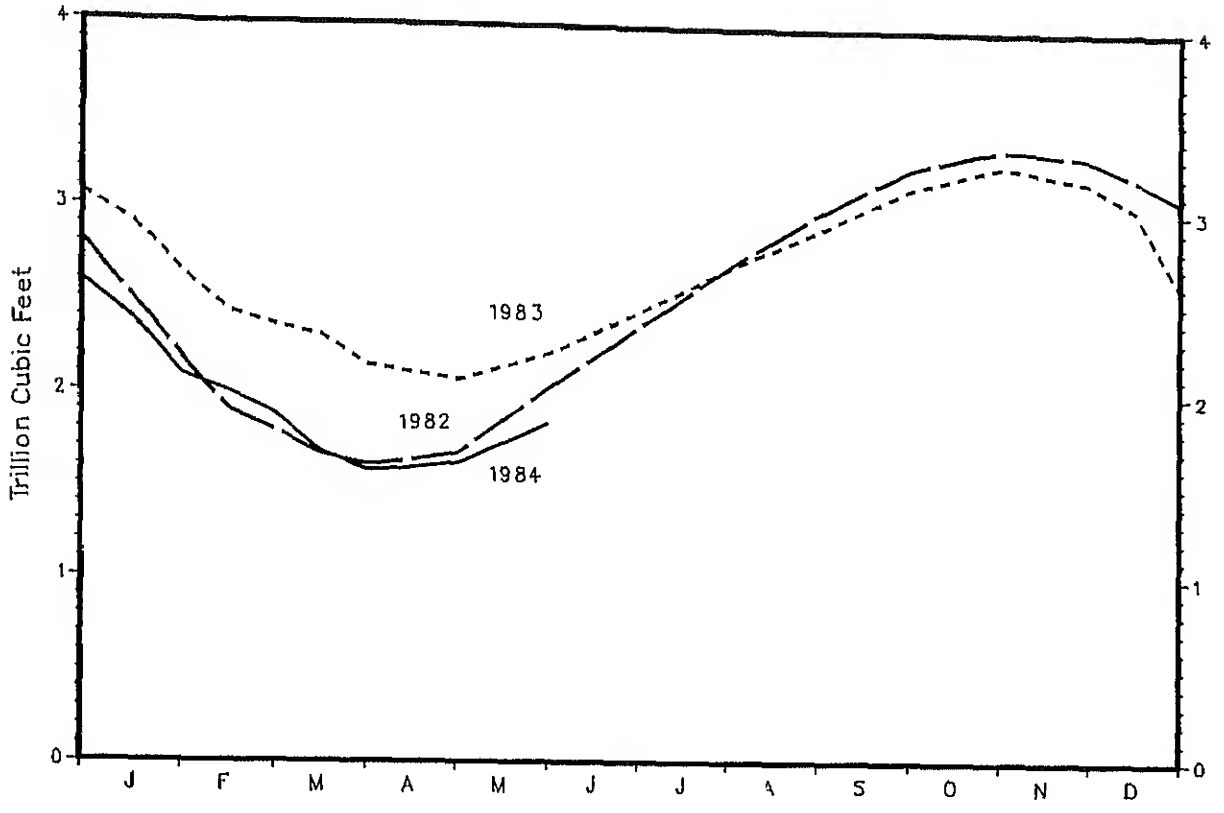
The weather for the nation, as measured by population-weighted cooling degree-days from January 1, 1984 through June 30, 1984, has been 8 percent warmer than normal and 21 percent warmer than last year.

U.S. TOTAL COOLING DEGREE DAYS (Population Weighted) and by CITY

	1984 This year	1983 Last year	Normal	Percent Change: This year vs. Last year	Percent Change: This year vs. Normal
January 1 - December 31		1,233	1,173	--	--
January 1 - June 30	377	311	349	21	8
Cities					
Albuquerque	452	335	355	35	27
Amarillo	418	235	440	78	-5
Asheville	185	162	235	14	-21
Atlanta	556	404	556	38	0
Billings	128	80	86	****	****
Boise	95	107	131	-11	-27
Boston	236	223	139	6	70
Buffalo	136	159	108	-14	26
Cheyenne	16	10	52	****	****
Chicago	200	193	194	4	3
Cincinnati	336	250	299	34	12
Cleveland	174	199	151	-13	15
Columbia, SC	660	524	718	26	-8
Denver	137	76	152	80	-10
Des Moines	289	296	291	-2	-1
Detroit	203	159	156	28	30
Fargo	96	115	116	-17	-17
Hartford	188	196	159	-4	18
Houston	942	789	1,016	19	-7
Jacksonville	815	643	903	27	-10
Kansas City	337	235	397	43	-15
Las Vegas	1,128	826	957	37	18
Los Angeles	151	79	131	91	15
Memphis	707	544	709	30	0
Miami	1,537	1,480	1,728	4	-11
Milwaukee	162	127	102	28	59
Minneapolis	169	145	176	17	-4
Montgomery	736	531	808	39	-9
New York	312	242	245	29	27
Oklahoma City	589	379	574	55	3
Omaha	257	221	353	16	-27
Philadelphia	285	278	270	3	6
Phoenix	1,733	1,364	1,261	27	37
Pittsburgh	177	138	162	28	9
Portland, ME	81	70	25	****	****
Providence	171	183	99	****	****
Raleigh	445	350	434	27	3
Richmond	510	454	381	12	34
St. Louis	528	369	462	43	14
	11	27	32	****	****
	218	159	192	37	14
	47	24	10	****	****
	6	26	23	****	****
	798	597	869	34	-8
	468	406	405	15	16

than 100 or ratio incalculable.

NATURAL GAS IN UNDERGROUND STORAGE
(Trillion Cubic Feet)



	Working Gas[1]		
	1982	1983	1984
January 15	2.492	2.902	2.381
January 31	2.182	2.644	2.089
February 15	1.900	2.433	1.997
February 28	1.787	2.356	1.877
March 15	1.661	2.305	1.671
March 31	1.604	2.148	1.572
April 30	1.676	2.074	1.620
May 31	2.034	2.222	P1.842
June 30	2.369	2.454	
July 31	2.704	2.695	
August 31	2.998	2.908	
September 30	3.251	3.141	
October 31	3.364	3.269	
November 30	3.309	3.174	
December 15	3.197	3.028	
December 31	3.071	2.596	

P=Preliminary
1 Working Gas: Gas available for withdrawal.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Weekly Estimates
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

Crude Oil Production	06/01/84	06/08/84	06/15/84	06/22/84	06/29/84
Domestic Production	E8,743.0	E8,743.0	E8,743.0	E8,743.0	E8,743.0
Inputs and Utilizations					
Crude Oil Input	12,842.0	12,414.0	12,338.0	12,601.0	12,270.0
Gross Inputs	13,038.0	12,546.0	12,467.0	12,748.0	12,398.0
Operable Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1
Percent Utilization	80.9	77.9	77.4	79.1	76.9
Production by Product					
Motor Gasoline	6,684.0	6,896.0	6,891.0	6,766.0	6,638.0
Jet Fuel	1,126.0	1,042.0	1,116.0	1,129.0	1,124.0
Naphtha-Type	210.0	175.0	214.0	275.0	181.0
Kerosene-Type	915.0	866.0	902.0	855.0	943.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,816.0	2,928.0	2,846.0	3,057.0	2,805.0
Residual Fuel Oil	798.0	842.0	879.0	850.0	816.0
Imports					
Crude Oil	4,117.0	3,182.0	3,895.0	2,860.0	3,746.0
SPR	283.0	338.0	453.0	52.0	554.0
Total incl SPR	4,400.0	3,520.0	4,348.0	2,912.0	4,300.0
Motor Gasoline	457.0	140.0	132.0	356.0	261.0
Jet Fuel	61.0	100.0	0.0	21.0	55.0
Naphtha-Type	36.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Kerosene-Type	26.0	69.0	0.0	21.0	49.0
Distillate	458.0	384.0	326.0	295.0	298.0
Residual	649.0	496.0	398.0	795.0	774.0
Other	358.0	649.0	495.0	405.0	666.0
Total Refined Products Imports	1,984.0	1,769.0	1,351.0	1,872.0	2,054.0
Exports					
Total	E841.0	E841.0	E841.0	E655.0	E655.0
Crude Oil	E236.0	E236.0	E236.0	E172.0	E172.0
Products	E605.0	E605.0	E605.0	E483.0	E483.0
'ed					
.....	6,976.0	6,703.0	6,984.0	6,936.0	7,259.0
.....	1,225.0	948.0	1,151.0	1,288.0	1,145.0
.....	241.0	198.0	248.0	230.0	206.0
.....	984.0	750.0	903.0	1,058.0	939.0
.....	2,492.0	2,719.0	2,863.0	2,306.0	2,854.0
.....	1,256.0	1,146.0	1,072.0	1,487.0	1,404.0
.....	3,427.0	2,920.0	3,757.0	3,423.0	3,724.0
.....	15,376.0	14,436.0	15,827.0	15,440.0	16,387.0

--- based on monthly data.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Appendix A

EIA WEEKLY DATA: SURVEY DESIGN AND ESTIMATION METHODS

The Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (WPRS) comprises six surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA-800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA-801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA-802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-803); the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA-804); and the "Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report" (EIA-805). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804 and EIA-805, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA-800 sample frame includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline. The EIA-801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA-802 sample frame includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA-803 sample frame consists of all companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water. The EIA-804 sample frame includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States. The EIA-805 sample frame includes all shippers of petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published. The EIA-805 is a census of all importers of petroleum products from Puerto Rico.

	Refiners (Refineries)	Bulk Terminals	Product Pipelines	Crude Oil Stock Holders	Importers	Shippers From PR
Weekly Form	EIA-800	EIA-801	EIA-802	EIA-803	EIA-804	EIA-805
Monthly Frame Size	152(274)	319	89	180	1208	3
Weekly Sample Size	60(160)	82	47	87	59	3

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Estimation and Impt

After the company reports have been checked and entered into
for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed v
reported values for this specific company. The imputed va
procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly
product reported by companies in a geographic region are s
recent month's data for the product reported by those same
Finally, let M_t be the sum of most recent month's data for
current week's ratio estimate for that product for all com

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \cdot W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly i
of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed
pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over est
considered imports for estimation purposes.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-co
exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The esti
smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values a
adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products becaus
data and Census data.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA-800; 75 percent for the EIA-801; 95 percent for the EIA-802; 80 percent for the EIA-803; greater than 95 percent for the EIA-804 and 100 percent for the EIA-805. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 2 percent and 5 percent.

Appendix B

INTERPRETATION AND DERIVATION OF AVERAGE INVENTORY LEVELS

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgements of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

Average Inventory Levels

The charts displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products (p.7), crude oil (p.7), motor gasoline (p.9), distillate fuel oil (p.11), and residual fuel oil (p.13) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for total petroleum (crude and products), crude oil, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil were derived using monthly data from 1976-1982. In 1977, monthly stock levels of motor gasoline stayed at the same high level for the entire year. Since there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks that year, 1977 was not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the "average range" is twice the standard deviation. The values of the upper and lower curves are presented in the table below.

Values of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs
(Millions of Barrels)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lower Range												
Total Petroleum	1094.9	1049.4	1045.0	1050.3	1062.9	1076.1	1103.2	1120.0	1141.6	1147.9	1150.8	1114.8
Crude Oil	346.0	344.4	351.7	355.5	352.4	352.2	350.6	342.9	342.4	350.5	349.8	340.0
Motor Gasoline	243.6	246.4	244.0	234.6	225.1	220.1	220.1	217.4	218.2	213.0	220.1	226.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	130.6	101.4	89.8	88.6	97.7	112.2	133.2	153.8	170.1	175.1	174.8	156.9
Residual Fuel Oil	53.7	45.4	45.2	45.4	50.1	48.0	50.1	51.2	56.1	59.2	59.9	59.3
Upper Range												
Total Petroleum	1246.2	1200.7	1196.3	1201.6	1214.2	1227.4	1254.5	1271.3	1292.9	1299.2	1302.1	1266.1
Crude Oil	372.5	370.9	378.2	381.9	378.8	378.7	377.1	369.3	368.9	377.0	376.3	366.4
Motor Gasoline	267.8	270.7	268.2	258.8	249.4	244.4	244.4	241.6	242.4	237.2	244.4	251.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	181.0	151.8	140.2	139.0	148.1	162.6	183.6	204.2	220.5	225.5	225.2	207.3
Residual Fuel Oil	75.3	67.0	66.8	67.0	71.7	69.6	71.7	72.8	77.7	80.8	81.5	80.9

Minimum Operating Inventories

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) and published in November 1983 in "Petroleum Inventories and Storage Capacity -- An Interim Report." The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Inventories and Storage Capacity. MOI estimates presented in

the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of a NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the Energy Information Administration.
The estimated values are: Crude oil -- 285 million barrels; motor gasoline -- 200 million barrels; distillate fuel oil -- 105 million barrels; and residual fuel oil -- 40 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for total petroleum stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Total" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the same 3-year base period that was used in the derivation of the average inventory levels shown on the graph.

Appendix C

PROJECTION FROM THE SHORT-TERM ENERGY OUTLOOK, MAY 1984

The projections of "high" and "low" total petroleum demand shown in the WPSR as total product supplied, are from the Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Short-Term Energy Outlook (Outlook), May 1984. The three forecast cases presented in the Outlook for 1984 through mid-1985 are based on different assumptions about the growth of the U.S. economy and the associated price of imported crude oil to U.S. refiners. In the high economic growth case, it is assumed that the price of imported crude oil falls to $27.62 the second quarter of 1984, and then falls to $25.00 per barrel in the third quarter, staying at this level through the second quarter of 1985. In the base case, it is assumed the average cost for imported crude to U.S. refiners remains at $29.00 per barrel through the entire forecast period. In the low economic growth case, it is assumed that imported crude oil prices rise at about twice the U.S. rate of inflation through the forecast period.

The plots of the "low" and "high" demand cases shown in the figure are the result of adding upper and subtracting lower range sensitivity differentials to the projected low and high price petroleum demand projections. These differentials are in turn comprised of an economic sensitivity differential, representing an incremental change in petroleum demand due to a high or low rate of economic activity, and a weather sensitivity differential, representing an incremental change in demand due to either adverse or favorable weather conditions that may occur during the forecast period. The upper range differential is developed by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of the amount of increased petroleum demand that would result from adverse weather and the increase due to a high rate of economic activity. The lower range differential is developed by taking the square root of the sum of squares of the projected decreased demand due to favorable weather, and the projected decrease due to a low rate of economic activity.

These combined upper and lower range sensitivity differentials are then added to the low and subtracted from the high price petroleum demand forecasts, respectively, to form projected high and low petroleum demand levels that take account of possible variation in price, economic activity, and weather during the forecast period.

For more detailed information on the above (and other components of the forecast), please refer to the published report, Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 1984, especially Table 14.

Copies of the report are available from:

National Energy Information Center
Room 1F-048, Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585
Telephone 202-252-8800

Appendix D

CHANGES IN WEEKLY PETROLEUM STATUS REPORT SERIES

Some Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) data series presented for 1983 and 1984 are different from 1982 WPSR data series. The differences, which are discussed below, are the result of a change in estimation methodology and changes in the reporting frame.

Change in Methodology

Beginning in 1983, reports of crude oil used as fuel on le
supplied, a new product supplied category. Before 1983, c
distillate fuel oil or residual fuel oil and was included
monthly series for 1982 shown on p. 16 are the quantities
used as fuel. In 1982, the quantities of crude oil used c
residual fuel oil product supplied calculations averaged 1
day, respectively.

Change in S

The list of operators of bulk terminals, pipelines, and cr
crude oil and petroleum product stocks was updated in a re
during 1982. (See the article in Petroleum Supply Monthly
incorporated in monthly data published for January 1983.
samples for EIA Forms 801 (bulk terminals), 802 (pipelines
reporting system. The new weekly sample was used for esti
table below shows the new-basis stock levels for December
levels shown on the respective pages of the WPSR. The new
including the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, are 2.2 percent

New Basis Stock Levels for Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
December 31, 1982

	Percent Increase	U.S. Total	PADD 1	PADD 2	PADD 3	PADD 4	PADD 5
					(Thousand Barrels)		
Crude Oil	0.2[1]	644,993	17,550	78,535	455,286	13,512	80,110
Total Motor Gasoline	3.4	243,542	69,376	66,959	68,040	8,567	30,600
Finished Gasoline	3.9	202,032	64,095	57,715	51,165	6,094	22,963
Blending Components	1.4	41,510	5,281	9,244	16,875	2,473	7,637
Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	18.1	6,695	792	1,525	2,250	349	1,779
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	2.5	31,948	9,570	7,308	9,004	638	5,428
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.9	185,527	84,721	48,243	34,917	4,051	13,595
Residual Fuel Oils	3.5	68,532	35,961	5,377	16,701	634	9,859
Unfinished Oils	0.0	105,269	13,656	17,777	46,209	2,686	24,941
Other Oils	6.4	174,453	22,033	49,422	89,194	3,766	10,038
Total Oils	2.2[1]	1,460,959	253,659	275,146	721,601	34,203	176,350

1 Calculated including stocks of crude oil in Strategic Petroleum Reserve (293,827 thousand barrels on December 31, 1982).

Appendix E

CALCULATION OF WORLD OIL PRICES

The weighted average international price of oil, shown in the "Highlights" on page 1 and on page 18, is an average calculated using specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each oil-producing country. To develop the table shown on page 18, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries was chosen. For each country, the official selling price of one or more representative crude oils was determined by investigating a number of industry publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report", "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly", and "Europe Oil Prices") and by contacting oil market analysts.

Then, the appropriate crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices.

The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, taking the representative official crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Both the import and export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make updating appropriate.

GLOSSARY

- **Barrel.** A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons.

- **Cooling Degree-Days.** The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

- **Crude Oil.** A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate and drips are included but topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded.

- **Crude Oil Input.** The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

- **Degree-Day Normals.** Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1951-1980). These may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

- **Distillate Fuel Oils.** Includes No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. These are light fuel oils used primarily for home heating, as a diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and for electric power generation.

- **Gross Inputs.** The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into distillation units.

- **Heating Degree-Days.** The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is below 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

- **Imports.** Unless otherwise specified in this report, refers to gross imports. Imports of minor products ("other oils") include aviation gasoline, kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, plant condensate, petrochemical feedstocks, lube oils, waxes, special naphthas, coke, asphalt, gasoline blending components, and other miscellaneous oils.

- **Jet Fuel.** Includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel. Kerosene-type jet fuel is a kerosene quality product used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. Naphtha-type jet fuel is a fuel in the heavy naphthas range used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

- **Motor Gasoline.** Finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and blending components in the gasoline range. Production and imports data represent finished leaded gasoline and finished unleaded gasoline. Stocks data consist of the two types of finished gasoline and blending components. Stock change used in the calculation of motor gasoline product supplied is the change in finished motor gasoline stocks. Imports of motor gasoline blending components are contained in other oils imports.

- **Operable Capacity.** The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.

- **Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD).** Five geographical areas into which the nation was divided by the Petroleum Administration for Defense for purposes of administration. These PADDs include the states listed below:

  PADD 1: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

  PADD 2: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

  PADD 3: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico and Texas.

  PADD 4: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

  PADD 5: Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

- **Population-Weighted Degree-Days.** Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute State population-weighted degree days, each State is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the State. Degree-day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and these products are then summed to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions comprised of from three to eight States which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and these products are then summed to arrive at the national population weighted degree-day figure.

- **Product Supplied.** A value calculated for specific products which is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total products supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus estimated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus product imports, less product exports, less the net increase in product stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied are the difference between total product supplied and product supplied values for specified products. Other oils product supplied incorporates crude oil product supplied and reclassified product adjustment.

- **Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil.** The average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC Section 1131. Imported crude oil is any crude oil which is not domestic oil. The composite is the weighted average price of domestic and imported crude oil. Prices do not include the price of crude oil for the SPR.

- **Refinery Capacity Utilization.** Ratio of the total amount of crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids run through crude oil distillation units to the operable capacity of these units. In the period 1979-1982 the refinery capacity utilization for all U.S. refineries ranged between 87 percent and 65 percent. The ratio for an individual refinery may fluctuate much more depending on the type of crude and other raw materials processed, the types of products produced, and the operating conditions of the refinery.

- **Residual Fuel Oils.** Includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils which are heavy oils used primarily for electric power generation, for industrial and commercial space heating, as a ship fuel, and for various industrial uses.

- **Retail Motor Gasoline Prices.** Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers--about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service).

- **Stock Change (Refined Products).** Component of Product Supplied calculation shown on U.S. Petroleum Balance. The product stock change shown on the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet for the current 4-week period is calculated in the following way; an average daily stock change is calculated for major refined products (i.e., all actual reported stocks); this stock change is added to an estimate for minor product stock change based on historial monthly data; a daily average stock change for refined product stocks for the 4-week period is then calculated. To calculate minor product stock change, the stock levels shown for other oils in the stock section of the balance sheet are used. These other oils stock levels are derived by: 1) computing an average daily rate of stock change for each month based on monthly data for the past six years; 2) using this daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period.

- **Stocks.** For individual products in the WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals which have a capacity of 50 thousand barrels or more, and in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total."

- **Unaccounted-for Crude Oil.** A term which appears in U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between data (or estimates) about supply and data (or estimates) about disposition. Its value can be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. As it appears in the monthly publications, it reflects the accuracy of the reported data. Because the unaccounted-for crude oil figure reflects the accuracy of reported and estimated figures, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, four-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from final monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous year is considerably smaller than that for the current period.

- **United States.** For the purpose of the report, the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories are not included in the U.S. Totals.

SOURCES

'age 4

- o Monthly Data: 1982-1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1984, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
- o Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

'age 5

- o 1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual".
- o Monthly Data: 1984, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
- o Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

'age 6

- o Monthly Data: 1982-1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1984, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
- o Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

'age 7

- o Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1977-1980, EIA, "Petroleum Statement Annual (Final Summary)," 1981-1982, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
- o Monthly Data: 1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1984, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
- o Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

age 8

- o Monthly Data: 1982-1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1984, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
- o Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

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- o Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns 1978-1980, EIA, "Petroleum Statement, Annual (Final Summary)," 1981-1982, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
- o Monthly Data: 1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1984, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
- o Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

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- o Monthly Data: 1982-1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1984, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
- o Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

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- o Ranges and Seasonal Patterns 1977-1980, EIA, "Petroleum Statement Annual (Final Summary)," 1981-1982, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
- o Monthly Data: 1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1984, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
- o Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

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- o Monthly Data: 1982-1983, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1984, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."
- o Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

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